The Union and Eastern Journal.

"ETERNAL HOSTILITY TO EVERY FORM OF OPPRESSION OVER THE MIND OR BODY OF MAN."—JEFFERSON.

LOUIS O. COWAN, Editor and Proprietor. BIDDEFORD, MAINE, FRIDAY, MAY 29, 1857. VOLUME XIII—NUMBER 22.

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Poetry.

Little at first—but Great at Last.

A traveller through a dusty road,
Strewed acorns on the lea,
And one took root and sprouted up
And grew into a tree;
Love sought its shade at evening time
To breathe its early vows;
And Age was pleased, in hearts of noon,
To bask beneath its boughs!
The dormouse loved its dangling twigs,
The birds sweet music bore—
It stood a glory in its place—
A blessing evermore.

A little spring had lost its way
Amid the grass and fern;
A passing stranger scooped a well,
Where weary men might turn.
He walled it in and hung with care
A ladle at the brink—
He thought not of the need he did,
But jedged that tool might drink.
He passed again—and lo! the well,
By summers never dried,
Had cooled ten thousand parching tongues
And saved a life beside!

A dreamer dropped a random thought—
'Twas old; and yet 'twas new—
A simple fancy of the brain
But strong in being true!
It shone upon a genial mind,
And lo! its light became
A lamp of life, a beacon ray,
A monitory flame.
The thought was small—its issue great:
A watch-fire on the hill,
It sheds its radiance far adown,
And cheers the valley still!

A nameless man amid a crowd
That thronged the daily mart,
Let fall a word of Hope and Love
Unstudied, from the heart!
A whisper on the tumult thrown—
A transitory breath—
It raised a brother from the dust,
It saved a soul from death
O germ! O fount! O word of love!
O thought at random cast!
Ye were but little at the first,
But mighty at the last!

MACKAY

Agricultural.

Horticultural Hints.

Crops of garden vegetables will soon come forward rapidly, and nothing will contribute more to their vigorous and successful growth than preserving a clean and perfectly mellow soil about them. Mulching with tan, sawdust, and peat, sometimes found so advantageous, may be superseded by mulching with finely pulverised earth. But unlike sawdust, tan, and peat, it is not necessary to bring pulverised earth from a distance, all that is needed is to manufacture it on the spot where required, by the use of the rake, spade and hoe.

Transplanting Cabbages, may be successfully performed even in dry weather, by dipping the roots into thick mud before setting out. Wrapping a roll of stiff paper, (previously oiled would be better and more durable) around each stem, so as to cover it an inch or two below and above the surface of the earth, will effectually exclude the grub.

Irrigation with liquid manure, or even simply with water will greatly accelerate the growth of many vegetables. Radishes are much improved by freely watering.—Strawberries have been doubled in size, and raspberries much increased.

Young budded and grafted trees, will require early attention in rubbing off the shoots that spring up from the stocks; and young transplanted fruit trees for gardens and orchards, should have useless shoots taken off and long ones pinched back, so as to form regular symmetrical heads.

Thinning fruit on trees, may seem like a very unnecessary operation, after the past two or three intensely severe winters, which in many places left little for thinning.—But there are some trees, and in some places, which are heavily set this year, and in order to have good, well grown, and well ripened fruit, and to prevent an improper exhaustion of the tree, they should not be permitted to overbear. We are not sure that the unfavorable seasons which have lately occurred, have not on the whole proved a benefit to orchardists, by allowing their trees to recover from the effects of hard cropping. One of the easiest ways of thinning the fruit, is to thin out the bearing shoots, and this is especially the case with peaches; it should be done in spring, but is not too late even after the trees are in leaf. Another evil of overcearing, is a glutted market one year, and a scarcity the next which might be prevented at least in part by lessening the amount in abundant seasons.

Mulching should not be forgotten. It should be performed as soon as the hot dry weather approaches. It is especially useful to such fruit trees as cannot be kept well and constantly cultivated, such for instance as stand in grass land, or along boundaries. As often performed, it is not complete and thorough enough. The litter which forms the mulch, should be at least four or five inches thick after packing down, and should form a circle around the tree, at least equal to its height. Cherry trees, set out in the spring, and which commence with a promising growth, often wither and die about mid-summer—a disaster which is effectually prevented by timely mulching.

Early examination should be made for the *borer* in apple trees, wherever it has previously appeared.

Slugs on cherry and other trees, may be repelled by dusting them with pulverized or water-slacked lime or ashes, or by showering them briskly with dry sand or powdered earth.

The *curculio* must be vigilantly watched and destroyed, if good crops of plums, apricots, and nectarines are expected. Among the many proposed remedies, experience has proved the following to be most convenient and best, namely: the confinement of pigs and poultry among them, which is least laborious, and when the insects are not very numerous, quite successful of itself; jarring (not *shaking*) down on sheets; and Ellwanger & Barray's process of pounding the earth smooth beneath the trees, and sweeping up the fallen punctured fruit daily.—The latter is precisely similar in mode to the first, and has the advantage of application to places where animals cannot be turned. Where the insects are abundant, two or three remedies combined become necessary.

Dish-water and *soap-suds*, instead of being appropriated to the formation of an interesting puddle at the kitchen door, should be poured at the roots of young fruit trees, raspberry and currant bushes, and will accelerate their growth and augment the size of the fruit.

Sugar Beet

We cannot too often or too confidently recommend the cultivation of this excellent field crop. It is a great yielder, hardly, easily raised, and is superior, we think, to any vegetable growth for milch cows and fattening cattle, especially when fed raw. We have grown large quantities for our own use the past seventeen years, and can therefore speak of it practically and experimentally. One of our neighbors—a lady farmer—informs us that she made thirty pounds of butter per week from six cows in December, fed upon hay and sugar beet. She adds that the butter was fully equal to the best made in September and October in rich pastures.

The Sugar Beet does best in moderately rich, loamy soil, but will grow where any other root does. The seed should be soaked two or three days in tepid water previous to planting so as to insure its shell is so hard it is a long time germinating. Hence the ill success of many who do not take this into consideration.

For field cultivation the rows should be three feet apart, so as to admit working easily with the cultivator among the rows. The plants when finally thinned out, should not stand nearer to each other than six inches in the row. It can be pulled and secured in the fall the same as turnips.

The best variety is the White Silesian, though the French Yellow has been so much improved lately, we are informed it has become nearly as good as the latter. We have never found it to keep so well.

The beet requires about four pounds of seed per acre, and can be planted very rapidly in drills with a seed-sower costing about eight dollars.—*Agriculturist.*

ANALYSIS OF COWS' MILK. In Liebig's *Annalen*, M. Boedeker is stated to have made a series of analysis of cows' milk taken at the various periods of the day in order. The times selected were the morning at 4 o'clock, noon at 12 o'clock, and evening at 7 o'clock. From these analysis, it appears that the increase of fat in the milk from morning to evening is so considerable that the total quantity of solid substances in the evening milk amounts to one-third more than in the morning milk. The quantity of butter in the evening milk is more than double that of the morning.

The quantity of proteine substances, albumen and caseine together, remains almost constant. The quantity of sugar of milk is greatest at midday, and decreases towards evening.

The specific gravity of milk is no criterion of its value. A higher specific gravity may indeed be caused by sugar of milk and proteine substances; but a lower specific gravity does not necessarily arise from an increase in the quantity of butter, but also by a greater amount of water.

The importance of this difference, not only for physiological chemistry, but also for dietetics and practical agriculture is obvious, when we consider that a pound of the morning milk of the cow contains about three drachms of butter; a pound of the evening milk, on the contrary, seven drachms.—*Timbs' "Year-Book of Facts," 1857, p. 205.*

FELT HATS. Indeed, this is the only sensible hat now worn. Instead of the shiny, hard and stiff fur or silk hat, so lately universal; a perpetual annoyance to the owner; in his way in every conveyance, and in every crowd; never protecting him from sun or rain, but keeping him anxiously trying to protect it; very much in the shape and about as pleasant to the head as a section of a stove pipe would be; always getting blowed off or mashed, or weather-stained; instead of all this, we now have the broad brimmed flexible-bodied, easy fitting hat without fur on it, or stiffening in it; never binding the brow or causing the headache; never injured by rough handling; always in shape if shape it might be called, which shape has none; always shading the face from sun, shedering it from storm; and last though not least, the prettiest hat, if beauty is associated with utility, and the fitness of things;—this is the hat which constitutes one of the most to be lauded invention of the present day, one which should universally supplant its absurd predecessor and be worn by all classes energymen included.—*Central Presbyterian.*

GRIMALKIN.—The Rockland (Me.) Gazette publishes the following under the title 'Charm of Contrast,' with reference to recent political transactions in its neighborhood:

Democrats to the whigs of Lincoln, before and after the election of November, 1856:

Before election—'Po-o-r p-u-s-s-y—p-o-o-r p-u-s-s-y.

After Election—say Thursday May 7, 1857.

'S-c-a-t, you hitch 'e-c-a-t, you hitch!'

Miscellaneous.

From Harper's New Monthly Magazine for May.

The Broken Shilling.

It was rather a cool September evening, I remember, and we had a fire lighted in the back parlor.

Mr. Smith was reading a package of letters. Mrs. Smith dozed in a corner of the sofa, lulled to rest, I suppose, by the ceaseless drumming of Miss Lizzie on the piano. In a corner by herself, with a single lamp beside her, Betsey Lake sat sewing. Know that I answer to the anti-euphonious name of Betsy. I was christened Elizabeth, and up to the time of my coming to live with the Smiths, I had been called Lizzie Lake. But Mrs. Smith said "it was inconvenient having two of the same name in the family, and she would have me called Betsy," or "Batsy," to give her smooth, drawing pronunciation, I did not like the change—The name seemed old-fashioned, homely, and quite unsuited to my fourteen years. However, custom had rendered the ungraceful appellation familiar, and now, after the lapse of six years, I have almost ceased to remember and regret the name given me at my christening.

"Here's a line from Mr. Graham," said Mr. Smith, "stating that he is coming to N——— on business, and that he intends to stop a few days with us."

This announcement caused a sensation in our quiet family party. Mrs. Smith suddenly sat bolt upright, looking wide awake. Miss Lizzie left the Piano, and ran to look over her father's shoulder at the letter.

Even Betsy Lake was guilty of a little silly start of surprise, whereby her needle glanced from the cambric, and penetrated the forefinger of her left hand.

For three successive seasons, the Smiths had met with Weld Graham and his mother at Saratoga. The acquaintance thus commenced had ripened into intimacy, and for some months the two families had corresponded.

An animated discussion followed the reading of the letter, the debated point being whether a party should be got up on the Grahams' account. Of course I had neither interest nor voice in the question. But I had my own busy thoughts for company, and they led me back to many happy reminiscences in my somewhat clouded experience of life. In my eleventh summer, my dear father left me a motherless child, in the charge of a friend, while he went South, in the vain hope that a change of climate would restore his failing health. Weld Graham was then a lad of sixteen, preparing for college, and a boarder in the family with myself. Every incident of that bright and brief summer was chronicled in my memory. Our manifold quarrels and reconcilements; the garden where we made some astonishing experiments in horticulture; the swing put up for my especial pleasure; and our exercises in drawing, in which I was tutor—Weld my pupil. I have a decided talent for drawing. I say it with pride, because it is my one, sole gift. When a child, I delighted in sketching caricatures, and at the instigation of Weld Graham, I executed numberless rough, but graphic sketches of individuals whom we both knew, and who possessed peculiarities of physiognomy, upon whom my pencil could seize and enlarge. Some of these sketches had been claimed by Weld for keepsakes, and a few of them I still retained.

On the whole I was glad that Weld Graham was coming. I remembered him as a spirited, active, and ambitious lad, and I wished to know in what degree his manhood fulfilled the promise of his youth.

Would he recognize me? I thought not. The staid young woman, who did plain sewing, and made herself generally useful in Mr. Smith's family, was quite different from the light-hearted Lizzie Lake whom he had known. Nor did I wish to be recognized. Fate had given me a full measure of harsh experience. Sparing hand meted to me my portion of the world's rough usage. In childhood, parental love planted roses in my path, but they have withered long ago. Not a fresh leaf or blossom remained—thorns for my bleeding feet; but I did not faint by the way-side. Resolutely I went on my allotted pilgrimage, looking neither to the right hand nor the left. Yet if I chanced to encounter those whom I had known in more hopeful times, I instinctively covered my face, saying, "We go on life's journey by diverse ways, therefore I know you not." Thus it was that I wished for no recognition on the part of my old play-fellow. To see him, to know that he was prosperous and happy, and distinguished, would give me pleasure; but I wished not to be known in return. One morning, some three days after Mr. Graham came, I was engaged in clear-starching Miss Lizzie's muslins, when Mrs. Smith came to the door.

"Betsy, you will have to leave those things," she said, "and carry Mr. Graham's valise down to the cross roads. He is going to the north village, and left word to have Tom take his valise across the meadow in season to meet the morning coach."

"Why does not Tom go, as directed?"

"He is away somewhere with Mr. Smith, and Mr. Graham has gone round by the post office, expecting to find his baggage at the cross roads when the stage comes along."

"Can't Jane go?"

"No. She says she hurt her ankle yesterday, and it pains her this morning. There is nobody to send but you, Betsy."

"Very well, I will go."

In a few minutes I was on my way across the field. I rather liked the novelty of the expedition, which would afford a chance of seeing Mr. Graham. As yet I had not spoken with him, nor hardly seen him, so constantly was I engaged in sharing the house maid's labors.

On reaching the cross-roads, I sat down on a rock by the road side, placing the valise before me on the grass. In a short time I heard the coach coming, but no Mr. Graham was in sight. It (the coach) soon came up. The driver called to me. "Going in the stage, ma'am?" I shook my head, and the lumbering vehicle sped on its way, leaving me half-smothered in a cloud of dust.

So Mr Graham had missed the coach.—And what was I to do with the valise? Return with it? Not I, indeed! It was much pleasanter idling away the forenoon in the fresh air than working with Jane, in a hot, dingy kitchen. I raised the valise, and retreated with it to the shade of a friendly birch. There was a roll of half-finished embroidery, a copy of the "Lady of the Lake," and a much-worn drawing-pencil in the pocket of my dress

Having made this inventory of my present available property, I selected the pencil, and amused myself in sketching the passers-by on the smooth, white bark of the birch.—The body of the tree was quite covered with oddly contrasted figures, when I put up the pencil and turned to look across the meadow. Mr. Graham stood near, regarding my rough draughts with an amused look

"Pardon me if I have disturbed you!" he said.

"Having worked up my materials, I can afford to be disturbed. You are an hour too late for the coach, Mr. Graham."

"Yes. I was misinformed as to the time of its arrival. I see my valise is here, but not the person who brought it"

"I brought it over before the stage came along, and have been keeping faithful watch and ward over it since."

"You brought it over! I extremely regret it—nor can I understand why the task was imposed upon you! I left directions for Mr. Smith's man, Tom, to come on with my valise."

"Mr. Smith's man, Tom, was otherwise engaged. Therefore it devolved on Mrs. Smith's woman, Betsy, to fulfill your commission."

"That a—young lady should have done me a menial's service—"

"Need occasion no uneasiness, Mr. Graham. I belong, literally, to that class of individuals who are 'hewers of wood and drawers of water.' Were I to sketch myself, it would be with a burden on my shoulders, cumbersome as that which Christian bore, in the illustrations that grace the ancient editions of his pilgrimage. But, if you please, I would like my shilling, my porter's hire, sir."

"Thank you for reminding me," he said, laughing, as he held forth a bright gold eagle.

"Keep your gold, Mr Graham. I shall not take a penny more than I have earned. Haven'nt you a stray shilling?"

"If I have, I had much rather give you the gold."

"And I will have nothing but the silver."

Without further parley, he bestowed the compensation I asked.

"What will you do with it, buy a new pencil?" he asked.

"No. I shall keep it for the sake of *langsyne.*"

"I do not see the drift of your enigmatical expression," said Mr. Graham, slowly, and looking at me attentively the while.

"Then the riddle must remain a riddle. I have neither time inclination, nor intention to enlighten your understanding, which, pardon me, is quite obtuse. Now, that my mission is ended, and my wages paid, I will go home. I wish you a good morning, sir."

I returned by way of the field. On gaining the shelter of the bushes that grew along the border of the meadow, I looked back and saw Mr Graham yet standing beneath the old birch, engaged in studying the delineations on its bark. For many a day I had not known so light a heart.—The interview just past reminded me so pleasantly and forcibly of old times, that for the moment I seemed once more a child, delightfully occupied in vexing and perplexing Weld Graham. However, no sooner did I cross the threshold of my guardian's door (I was Mr Smith's ward) than these pleasant fancies vanished. I regained my identity.—More than that, privately read Betsy Lake a pretty severe lecture, showing her the utter folly of thus dragging from oblivion bright passages in the early girlhood of Lizzie Lake.

The next morning, Jane and I were at work together, finishing the week's ironing that I had left the previous day when sent off to the cross-roads.

"I have always supposed till now, Betsy, that you had no property than I have remarked the housemaid.

"Nor have I, Jane. I am poor as a church mouse, which means, I suspect, poor as is possible for one to be."

"But Mrs. Smith says you have some property. Just now I heard Mr. Graham askink her particular about you, and she at last said, in a loth kind of a way, that your father left you a little something, which you would have when you came of age.—She said, too, that you were very intractable when you came here and she and Mr. Smith thought you would be more manageable if made to think you were dependant on them for every thing."

I dropped my work and went straight to my room. The mystery was solved at last, for I never could understand how it was that my father had left me utterly penniless at his demise. And the motives of my guardians, in deceiving me thus, were easily divined. The charge of intractability was false. That I knew; for overcome with grief at the loss of my dear father, and placed among entire strangers, I had passively submitted to my lot. But I saw now that a kind of selfish, parental instinct had induced Mr. and Mrs. Smith to place me so low in the scale of social standing, that there could be no possible rivalry between their darling Lizzie and their ward. And how blindly I had furthered the scheme! Impressed with the idea that I was indebted to charity for a home, I had bowed my neck to the yoke, and offered my willing hands to the work of a hireling rather than submit to the galling sense of dependence.—Lizzie and I had grown to womanhood with divided interests and pursuits. We were also entirely unlike in character and person. Though two years my senior, Lizzie looked younger than I by three years. She had a infantile, pink and white face, a tall, slender figure, and an abundance of glossy, very light brown hair. On the contrary, I was dark-skinned, short and sturdy in stature. Lizzie was called a beauty 'Rather a good-looking young woman,' was the highest commendation ever awarded to my inferior person. Lizzie had no open, glaring vice; but she showed an indefinite number of petty faults of unlimited maternal indulgence. She would not repeat an out-and out lie, but were anything to be gained by deception she did not hesitate to deceive—For instance, she asked for my portfolio of drawings to lay on the centre-table; and if a visitor chanced to commend *her taste* when looking at *my sketches*, she managed to convey the impression that they were literally hers, without speaking an absolute falsehood.

I remember being called into the parlor, to receive some directions about my sewing, on the evening of that day that I learned my father had left property.

Lizzie and Mr. Graham sat on the sofa, looking over the contents of my portfolio—he warmly commending she adroitly appropriating his commendation.

Suddenly Mr. Graham rose, and bent over the light, for a closer view of a couple of sketches. Both were caricatures. One represented an elderly man, tall and angular figure, sparse locks of coarse hair hung over his ears, deep set eyes peered from under shaggy brows, and the nose and chin were brought in close proximity. "The Tutor," was penciled underneath. The other delineated a female of middle age, the shoulders round and high, the face of preposterous breadth and a double chin of ample proportions.

"These caricatures, Miss. Smith—where did you get them?' asked Mr. Graham.

"Some of my fancy sketches! did you draw them?"

She rose and approached the table, the bloom of her fair cheeks a little deepened.

"I have no recollection of drawing these odd figures. Perhaps Betsy will own them. She has a taste for sketching every strange, queer-looking object that falls in her way," and Lizzie looked imploringly at me.

"Are they yours?" asked Mr. Graham, addressing me.

"Yes. They are mine."

"Copies of originals?"

"Originals, Mr. Graham, and essentially so I have often heard you say that Master Barnard and his housekeeper were 'two old originals.'"

He dropped the sketches, and stood regarding me in mute surprise. Suddenly a smile of recognition brightened his face, and coming forward, he clasped both my hands.

"Lizzie Lake! my old friend Lizzie!" he exclaimed. Then observing the astonished looks of Mrs. Smith and her daughter, he attempted an explanation.

"Years ago we were companions, playmates, and fast friends, my dear Mrs. Smith and Lizzie will tell you so."

"The best of friends in time of truce.—But you remember, Mr. Wield, that we often quarrelled, because you were irritable and imperious. Masculine faults, those, altogether."

"Taunting and vilifying as of old! Time has failed to blunt the sharpness of your sarcastic tongue, my perverse Lizzie."

"Time has dragged me through a deal of rough experience which has in nowise corrected my perverse disposition."

"Sit here and tell me over this rough experience; I promise you beforehand my liveliest sympathy. Pardon me, Miss Smith—bear with me, dear madam, if I am so ill-bred as to seize upon Miss Lake, and monopolize her for the remainder of the evening."

In relating the events of the six past years, I meant in naught to extenuate, nor to set down naught in malice. But freely and fully I explained to Mr Graham the relation in which I stood to my guardian's family. I told him how I had lived almost as a servant in Mr. Smith's house, under the impression that I was dependent upon his charity for a home.

"But I have at last discovered that my father left me a little something; how much, I remain to be informed," I concluded, turning to Mr. Smith, who had entered a few minutes previously.

"He left about five thousand dollars, Betsy, but I did not mean you should know it till you came of age. The original sum will be nearly doubled when you are twenty-one."

"And I come into possession of ten thousand dollars at the close of my minority! Would to Heaven I had known it earlier!"

"Don't get excited, I beg of you, Betsy!" commenced Mrs. Smith, in her smooth, slow way. "We thought it best for *your interests* to suppress this fact until here was necessity of your knowing it. Being placed in my charge, I felt it my duty to give you a thorough domestic training, such as every young woman ought to have before she is fitted for the responsibilities of mature life."

"You are certainly entitled to my gratitude, Mrs. Smith, since in strictly performing your duty by me you have utterly neglected the domestic education of your own daughter."

"But with Lizzie's delicate constitution, I could not—'

I had not patience to listen further, and turned abruptly away.

"Have you no congratulations for me?" I asked Mr. Graham.

"An infinity of them, all struggling for utterance. But Lizzie now that you find yourself so rich, you will of course, wish to return me that shilling I cannot deny feeling particularly anxious to repossess it."

"And I am fully as anxious to keep it. I earned it, remember, and it is unquestionably my property."

"But I want it for a keepsake."

"So do I, Mr Graham."

Bending over my chair, he spoke in a quick, low tone.

"Let us share it, Lizzie; will you break the coin with me?'

"Possibly I may. But I shall insist on keeping the biggest piece. You know when people unexpectedly come into possession of property, they sometimes grow terribly avaricious. I am one of that class."

"What will you do with your ten thousand dollars?"

"Donate a good portion to advance a humane cause. That means, to ameliorate the condition of orphan girls under a course of 'thorough domestic training.'"

"How keenly resentful!"

"Yes just at this moment; but I shall grow calm, perhaps forgiving, by and-by Now I am excited, angry, pleased, and as I verily think, half crazed. I will betake myself to my room, before any sudden outbreak shocks the sensibilities of this exemplary family. Good-night, Mr Graham"

"Good-night, and auspicious dreams to you Remember the shilling, Lizzie! You have promised to return me a moiety."

All that long night I lay awake, a constant rush of thoughts surging through my brain. Joy in my newly found riches, resentment at the deception of my guardians, pleasure in the renewal of Weld Graham's friendship, all in turn agitated my mind. I thought also, with regret and anger, how unfitted I was for the higher station which my fortune entitled me to fill. My education was limited to the more common branches of study. I had neither accomplishments, nor a requisite knowledge of the proprieties and refinements that belong to cultivated society. Conscious of a roughness and idiosyncrasy in my mental constitution. I feared at this late day that no polishing could smooth the rough points and adapt my character to a higher social position.

Mr. Graham was the only person who manifested a particle of interest or sympathy in the difficulties attending my changed prospects. The morning he left I held a long conference with him, frankly stating the perplexities that beset my path.

"You perceive what an ornament I shall be to society," I remarked, in conclusion.—"The world will be literally astonished with the forthcoming prodigy."

"You are ambitious to shine, Lizzie, and so sensitive to the world's opinion that you perversely underrate yourself"

"Not so, I assure you. I have weighed to the minutest faction every personal and mental endowment which I may justly claim, and discovered my deplorable want."

"Not of mental ability, surely!"

"Yes mental ability of the right stamp Society demands intellectual, as well as personal grace and refinement."

"If you think society so exacting, why not disregard its requirements, and live within and for yourself?"

"Because I am human, and crave the social affections and sympathies of my kind."

'All of which are within your reach, if you will not obstinately thrust yourself without the pale of humanity List to me Lizzie, and let the remembrance of that pleasant summer time which we passed together, be a warrant of my sincerity. I cherish a brother's, a friend's interest in your welfare—to give but a moderate expression to the feelings with which I regard you. Promising thus much, believe that I speak my honest convictions when I award to your character a freeness, vigor, and originality, highly attractive to one who has grown weary of the vapid sentimentalism that characterizes too many of our accomplished young ladies.'

"Your opinion of my character has undergone a remarkable change if you speak, as you profess, your honest convictions.—Do you remember that you used to call me odd, cross-grained, and many other ill-natured epithets?"

"What if I tell you that my opinions are the same, only modified, with the modification which time has wrought in your individuality? You see I speak seriously and plainly my impressions of your peculiar characteristics."

"Thank you, Mr. Graham. I can bear to have these 'peculiar characteristics' critically anatomised if a friendly hand performs the operation. But to be dissected, atom by atom, by the keen, unsparing edge of ridicule, is a less endurable ordeal. Had my guardians allowed their ward a tithe of the advantages lavished on their daughter, her rough-hewn character would present fewer anomalous points."

"The advantages you regret may yet be acquired, Lizzie."

'I am in nowise sure of that. At the age of twenty, habits, both of person and mind, are confirmed. One lacks the pliability essential to a new and different course of discipline. Yet I mean to make the most of my remaining year of minority. I will see if intense application for twelve months to come will remedy the evils arising from six years of neglect."

"Resolved with your usual energy and forethought. And well resolved too, if you do not become so absorbed as to forget old ties However, Lizzie, with this reminder you will remember me, I think. See, little miser, I give you back more than a moiety of the pieces," he added, returning a part of the shilling, which he had nefariously abstracted from my work-box the evening previous.

'You know the signification attached to the giving and receiving such tokens,' continued Mr Graham, with a look of arch interrogation.

'I know that this fragment of money is about two-thirds of my porter's fee; and further, I know that you have, with astonishing impudence and coolness pocketed a third of my earnings! A clear case of larceny, for which you ought to be indicted!"

"Much the answer I expected! But let me remind you, Lizzie, that sentiment is a commodity which always passes current with accomplished ladies I would suggest that you make sentiment a particular branch of your education, so that you will understand me when I fully elucidate the signification of broken coins, as I intend to do at no distant day."

"Then let your sentimental elucidations rest for the present, and permit me to remind you that it is considerably past ten o'clock. 'Time and tide wait for no man,' it is said. Neither do coaches, as you last week learned to your cost."

"So late!" said he, looking at his watch.

"Come, Lizzie, walk with me down to the cross-roads."

'To carry your luggage, sir?"

"Of a variety, no! This time, Tom will get the porter's shilling. I ask you to go, solely for the pleasure of your company—The day is fine, the path to the cross-roads pleasant, and if you enjoy a morning walk, why not show yourself charitably inclined, by going along with me?"

I assented to Mr. Graham's request, from a latent wish to remain with him till the latest moment, and also (shall I confess it?) with a feeling of malicious pleasure, in showing my newly fledged independence to the Smiths. Indeed, I was fully determined that their guardianship of my person and property should be only nominal during the remaining twelve months of my minority.

Time brings me to another fair, autumnal evening. My year of study is closed.—This very day I am twenty-one, and literally my own sole mistress.

As just one year ago, I sit in the old familiar room, with Mr. and Mrs. Smith, and Lizzie; and as then, thought weaves in my brain its many-threaded, mystic web. But now, grave memory retires, and bright hope beckons me on within the flowery portals of the future.

As just one year ago, Tom brings the letters from the evening mail, and as then, there is a message from Weld Graham. But the letter is not, like the previous one, addressed to Mr. Smith. Neither can Mrs. Smith or Lizzie claim it. They nor you, reader, have no right nor title to its contents, and only a clause will be transcribed for your edification.

Thus it reads: "In our married life I intend that you shall, as now, hold your property independent of my control, even to the smallest fraction of your portion of the Broken Shilling."

Trying to better Themselves.

There is a great emigration going on from the New England States, especially from Maine and New Hampshire, to the Western Territories. These emigrants are, for the most part, people of pecuniary means, carrying with them health, strength and money—excellent material in every respect to form new States, but not such as the old States can well afford to part with. We are sorry to see such men leaving us. They are "trying to better themselves," and we hope they may succeed, but we doubt it. This going into the new territories to seek a living is rough business—nothing more than these hardy pioneers are able to endure and to conquer, but it takes a long time to make a farm that will yield a fair return, and in the meanwhile the settler has to cut his coat according to his cloth—live upon hog and hominy, do without the luxuries he has been accustomed to, and be content with a log hut, a pine table, and such chairs as his ingenuity can make out. This is a good training, doubtless, especially for the young, who thus become habituated early to the knowledge of how little is absolutely necessary to sustain life, and how easy it is to get ahead when content with that little In this view of the case the younger portion of these emigrants better themselves by the exchange, and perhaps the elder, also, inasmuch as they would not be content to live here in the same style in which they will be obliged to live there, but will be content there because they will live as well as their neighbors.

Doubtless a man, and even a woman, will be able to get along very well without luxuries, without furniture, and with the meanest sort of clothing, when nothing of a higher order is to be seen among the neighbors, and doubtless it is very hard to do so under different circumstances; otherwise our emigrants would not leave their old homes and seek new ones; for we are very sure that with the same economy exercised at home, for which they will find an absolute necessity in their new location, they would get ahead faster here than there. The difficulty is not that labor in New England is not well paid, that New England farms do not reward the tillers of her soil, but that the tendency of our people is, and long has been, to extravagance and luxury to such an extent that no wages of labor, no production of the farm, can pay.

We have heard it said, over and over again, that the reason of increased expenses is owing to the increased prices of house rent, and of everything we consume, but we doubt the correctness of this assertion.—Many things have advanced in price certainly, but it is equally true that many others have declined, and with the *same habits* which prevailed half a century ago, we believe the expenses of living would be found greater now than then. If meat is dearer, clothing is cheaper. Fifty years ago people were content to eat meat once a day for four days in a week; now we want it twice a day for seven days in a week. Fish, peas, beans, &c., which used to form a considerable portion of food, are pretty much ignored People in moderate circumstances used to be content with just such furniture as was absolutely necessary, with just as much house room as they required—the outlay for furnishing was small, wear and tear was small, rent was small. Now we all want a house to ourselves, fitted up with expensive carpets from parlor to garret, and fully furnished with mahogany, &c. In those days pewter spoons were made to answer all the purposes for which spoons are used. Now, nothing meaner than silver will answer.—Then, homespun and India cotton served for clothing. Now, no wardrobe is endurable without a liberal portion of broadcloth for the males, and silk for the females—and these of the finest Let any one follow out these matters in all their details, and we think he will come to the conclusion that the increased expense of living grows out of the change in our habits; that the same economy which was practised fifty years ago, would reduce our expenses below the amount expended then. We know very well that no one will be disposed to give up his own and adopt the simple habits of by-gone days, unless compelled thereto by stern necessity, but we are quite sure that a general change in this respect would effectually extinguish the idea that our expenses are increased by higher prices.

And it is this change in the method of living which is sending our people to the Western Territories—"trying to better themselves"—and not the want of employment, at fair wages, nor the lack of productiveness in the soil of New England.—*Boston Journal.*

UTAH. The following is from the correspondent of the New York Times:—

"Late and interesting advices, both official and private, have been received here from the Great Salt Lake City, which show that the treason which Brigham Young and his deluded follower is every day becoming more and more open in its manifestations.—The thoroughly organized system of espionage established by the despot who presides over the temporal and spiritual concerns of Mormondom, has rendered it nearly or quite impossible to send a letter out of the territory which contains anything like a truthful account of the condition of affairs there.

Although large numbers of the 'saints" are disaffected towards the leaders, there are few seceders, for the simple reason that since Brigham's despotism has accumulated its present strength and boldness, it is as much as a man's life is worth to rebel against it. Late advices from Utah state that, should a military force be sent into the Territory strong enough to afford a protection to the seceding 'brethren' and 'sisters' the church would lose at once a very large per centage of the former and nearly all of the latter.

There have been threats of late to murder the Surveyor General, Judge Stiles, and the United States Indian agent, the only acting United States officers remaining in the Territory, and their position had become so precarious at last accounts, that in all probability they are now on their way to the States. Thus is extinguished the last glimmer of federal authority in Utah."

The Western Fever—its Run—its Termination.

If we should start to-day and go into every township of the thirty States this side of the Rocky Mountains, every other person we should meet, would ask us if we were travelling west—if we were emigrating west. Westward has been the natural course of the human race ever since history began.—We don't know whether it is the rotary motion of the earth that drifts us that way, or whether the first of our race were planted in China, and the vacant territory has thus always been west, till now we have reached the ocean bordering there; but there is the fact nevertheless; and always "westward the star of empire takes its way." Sometimes, however, it happens that more are following the track of the sun than at other periods. Like the fever and ague—now the heat is up and then the chill is come on To-day the fever is on, and never did it run higher; and to-morrow, if we are not mistaken, there will be a change.

In Maine and so in all the old States the fever rages. It is just as bad, strange as it may seem, in Ohio, Michigan and Indiana, as in New Hampshire or Massachusetts; and when we get as far as Iowa, we find them moving over into Kansas and Nebraska; and next, the same persons or their children will be creeping up the steeps of the mountains. Thus of all the States, Indiana has furnished more settlers to Kansas than any other; and we frequently see in the Ohio papers paragraphs like this:

"We heard yesterday that some twenty-six of the best men in Barnsville, Belmont county, Ohio, had all departed for the West at the same time. This is also true of all the towns in this section of the country.—The travel through Pittsburg alone, according to the papers of that city, averages one thousand a day, at the lowest computation, while along the lake shore routes, it is estimated at from two to three thousand."

We find the same stories on every avenue of travel to the West—one, two or three thousands are passing daily. All the steamboats are crowded, and the rail cars are full; all the roads are dusty from the passing wagons; families are breaking up, old homesteads are being deserted, women with suckling children, and fathers followed by troops of ragged boys, are flying from the east as from war, pestilence and desolation. This movement will probably be beneficial to the country as a whole, but it will be ruinous to thousands of individuals who are foolishly hoping to better themselves; and by and by it will re-act even to the extreme east.

What is the cause of all this; and where will it end? There is no better cause for it than there was for any speculating mania of the past, and it must come to the same end. But there are causes. We have had over-trading, over-doing, over-living, in the East. We have built too many ships, manufactured too many goods, deserted agriculture and done too much bartering, had wages too high, and lived too fast and too extravagantly. For the last seven years there has been an unnatural rush of business got up by speculators and stimulated by paper money; and now comes revulsion and reaction, when all branches of business are dull, and for the present likely to be dull. Men who began with a dollar a day wages, seven years ago, and went up and up till they received three dollars, spent as they went, and with the high prices and extravagant habits, found it as difficult to make the ends of the last year meet as of the first. When employment gives out, they can't fall back where they were seven years ago, and live on their one dollar a day, and so there is absolute distress. They hear of fortunes being made in the West; and the West is all the world to them. They pack up or sell off, and away they go as fast as steam will carry them, as we positively believe, in three cases out of four, to be worse conditioned than at home.

But what go they west for? some to till the earth, and there many do well, though could they see the sickness, deprivations and inconveniences of life in the wilderness, few would endure them. And why should they? Come to the actual truth, farming will pay as well in Essex county, where is an abundance of land unoccupied and cheap, as in any county of Minnesota or Illinois. Figures will sustain this statement; and some of the best farmers in this county have tried the experiment. But if it is better to farm in the West, why not stop in Ohio, in Kentucky, in Missouri; in States where there are schools and roads and markets? Why move west of civilization? The idea is absolutely absurd. But only a small portion

ever intended to cultivate the soil. To trade—to speculate—is the object. Men get rich by owning lands and selling them at higher rates, they say.

The two men shut up in prison, who bartered a jacket for a hat all day, each time adding to the estimated value of the articles, till at night one had the same hat valued at a thousand dollars, and the other the same jacket at two thousand, made money just as much. These lands may be carried up by speculation; they are already carried up so that "city lots"—that will not have a habitation within miles of them for years—bring fabulous prices, as much as they would if located in the heart of Boston or New York; but when the bubble bursts, what is the last man to do with them? This game was played in this city fifty years ago, when the Plains was laid out into house lots, and when land, not worth over five dollars a rod at the south end, sold for forty. We saw it tried again in 1835—6, in Eastern lands; and what came of it? Exactly what will come of this. But lands may go up higher than they are now. The people are going there, which creates a real use for them, and does add some actual value to them; then our people are sending money and goods from the East for which there is no security but lands, and that heightens the speculations; then railroads are being built, which are partly owned in Europe, and European money carries it higher still; and then Congress is donating lands by the millions of acres at a vote, which falls into the hands of speculators and yet more increases the fever; so that a perfect madness has seized upon the western people till they lay and revel in golden dreams, and men, women and children are running about to purchase lands. Their debts due to Eastern merchants they can't think of paying, and they don't pay—though their paper is said to be good!—Why should they pay, when money out there is worth two, three and four per cent. a month, to put into land, and men who buy a marsh in the morning, and mark out "city lots" upon the place in the evening, wake up millionaires the next day without ever seeing their purchases? "No; no; can't pay debts now—hold on to this money a day or two, and I shall be rich. What! my notes are protested for $10,000 in Boston or New York, they will never think of that when I go East with a hundred thousand or a million in my pocket.

Now we do not mean to say that there is no real prosperity in the West. We are building up a mighty empire there—rich, powerful, free—such as the world has never seen; and Providence allows this mania to answer that purpose; but these waves sweeping population onward, retreat after they have advanced, and they dash themselves up to roll back, creating a terrible undertow that cautious men will keep out of. Speculation places a fictitious value on property which lasts till the bubble bursts, and then it is gone. There is nothing in the present state of affairs at home or in Europe, that should raise the price of lands one shilling; rather in the decline of business and of agricultural products, land should decline; with the fall of wheat and corn there should be a fall in the soil on which they are grown; and it takes no argument to demonstrate that sooner or later it must be so. The capitalists by usurious interest may heap up fortune, but if they are shrewd they will be out of land gambling in season, while many an innocent victim will be caught in the collapse and ruined.

We advise those who have the fever upon them to take rest a day—think a minute; don't be in a hurry. True, the times are dull here, and perhaps they will be there before another crop comes off. Exercise a little patience, reduce your expenses, live within your income, and our word for it, when the balance sheet is struck, thirty years hence, between those who go and those who stay at home, in life, health, morals, happiness, and even money, it will show decidedly in favor of the latter.

GOVERNOR GEARY'S FORTHCOMING BOOK. We are told by a democrat of unquestionable faithfulness to his party, *himself a Governor*, that in a late conversation with Governor Geary he learned that that gentlemen is preparing from his diary, faithfully kept during his administration, a summary of events in Kansas, as they came under his own personal or official observation. We are told by the same authority that in that book, when it is given to the country, the allegation of the Republican journals in relation to the fiendish atrocities practiced upon the Free State men by these border ruffian invaders will be not only confirmed but fully proved.

It will be stated, that during a trip on a much frequented road, soon after his arrival in the Territory, the Governor saw the bodies of twenty six mudered Free State men. Some of these had been shot or brained, and thrown out by the roadside to rot under a burning sun. Others had been scalped as indians scalp their victims. One was pinioned to a tree by a bowe-knife through his heart into the solid wood at his back; on his breast was fastened a written warning to all other "abolitionists." Some were buried just beneath the prairie sod, their hands and arms left sticking out of the shallow holes into which they had been thrown. Upon others the nameless mutilations which characterize the ferocious joy of the Indians in the moment of victory, had been commited. In all classes, brutality seemed to have exhausted himself in insulting what, among all civilized men, whether friend or foe, are looked upon with respect—the bodies of the dead.

Had these things appeared in the letters detailing events in Kansas between May and November last, the journal publishing them would have been suspected of exaggeration, even by its own political friends: and more than one of the atrocities which the Governor will describe was written out by faithful correspondents for our columns, but we refused publication for the reasons alleged above.—*Chicago Tribune, April 11.*

ACCIDENT IN MACHIAS. As Judge Davis was leaving town on Friday of last week, in the carriage of John C. Talbot, Jr., Esq., on his way to Columbia to spend the night and take the stage the next morning for Bangor, he was upset while crossing the upper bridge in this town. The accident was occasioned by turning out to pass a loaded team, which brought the hub against a post and upset the carriage, throwing his Honor and Mr. Talbot furiously upon the bridge. The Judge jumped and striking upon his feet fell forward and bruised his knees considerably. Mr. D. struck upon his head cutting and bruising it somewhat though not severly. The horses cleared themselves from the carriage and stopped after running a short distance.

It is said that the Judge facetiously remarked to Mr. Talbot on getting up that he "did'nt suppose he would turn him out again so soon."—*Machias Republican.*

VACUITY.—An old lady desired her worse half to look into a barrel that stood in the corner, and tell her what he saw. The old gentleman looked and thus answered: O I C U R M T.

THE UNION AND EASTERN JOURNAL.

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 29, 1857

Republican State Convention.

Theory and experience demonstrate that parties are inevitable and necessary, wherever the people select their own rulers and have a voice in their own affairs. From the time the American people became an independent nation, parties began to form, holding different opinions as to pending measures and the true theory of republican government. They are necessary to the polltical health of the people, and the right direction and safety of the government.

Since the early years of the republic there has existed in this country no party whose principles and purposes have been more in harmony with the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States, than those of the present Republican party. The causes which produced the American Revolution and led to the establishment of our National Independence are identical with those which led to the formation of the present Republican party—resistance to tyranny and the preservation of Liberty from the attacks of its unscrupulous foes. Shall an overbearing and aggressive oligarchy, with its feet on the necks of four MILLIONS of SLAVES, retain its present possession of the national government, or shall democratic Liberty be its vitalizing and controlling force? This is the question which now presses on the American people for decision.

The advances and outrages of the Slave Power for a series of years, have irritated extremely the citizens of the Free States, and led to repeated efforts to form a party that should grapple with it successfully at the ballot box and in the halls of Congress. But not until the stupendous political crime and shameful violation of national faith, of breaking down the Missouri Compromise and attempting to force Slavery into free territory, by arms, were the ties of former political organizations snapped asunder, and a general movement made among the people to organize a new party, for the preservation of Liberty and the restoration of the national government to the policy and aims of its founders.

In the brief period of two or three years the Republican party has grown to a size and strength without a parallel in the political history of this country. Imperfectly organized as it was in the Presidential contest of last year, it encountered the whole force of the Pro-Slavery Democrats having the immense corps of national officers and the resources of the general government at their command, with a strong third party skillfully playing into their hands, and came near being victorious, taking complete possession of ELEVEN STATES, and making a well nigh successful effort in several others. Another such contest, and the slave-driving democracy is overwhelmingly defeated.

The causes which led to the formation of the Republican party exist now in full force, and necessitate its continuance. If Kansas should be admitted into the Union a Free State to-morrow, the reasons for the existence of the Republican party would not cease or be diminished. The repeal of the Missouri Compromise, the raid on Kansas, the establishment of the Cincinnati platform, the Dred Scott decision, and the present course of Buchanan's Administration, clearly prove that our national policy has been reversed—that the original purposes of the government are not regarded by the party in power. The policy of the pro-slavery democracy in Kansas is but an incident in its great plan of Slavery propagandism—but a leaf in the book of its actual and prospective villanies. The government must be wrested from the control of the Slave Power and restored to its original purity and purposes, or Liberty and the Union will be lost.

The Republican citizens of the Free States hold fast to the self-evident truths of the Declaration of Independence—that all men are created free and equal—and claim the political right, to oppose American Slavery so far as it seeks to extend its power and domain beyond the limits of the States in which it exists. While the Republican party is sternly and unflinchingly adverse to the extension of Slavery, it declares its devotion to the Constitution of the United States and its respect for State Rights, and leaves Slavery in the States where it exists to the exclusive control of those States themselves, who alone are responsible for it, and alone have the legal power to extinguish it.

That the Republicans of Maine may continue firm, coherent, and united, they will keep the party fully alive to its main object—the preservation of Liberty, the Constitution and the Union, never forgetting that its platform is NATIONAL, and that by undeviatingly so regarding it, can the party best be preserved and its objects most certainly secured. State measures and State policy they will meet, according to their best wisdom and discretion, shrinking from no just responsibility, seeking for the most practicable and the best.

The citizens of this State, who recognize, as of paramount importance, the issue which the Platform adopted by the Philadelphia Convention, on the 17th of June, 1856, presents in opposition to the Pro-Slavery policy of the past and present Administration, and the necessity of a National Organization on the basis of that issue, as the only practicable mode of peaceable and constitutional resistance to the arrogant, aggressive and intolerant spirit of that policy, of which the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, the lawless invasions of Kansas, and the decision of the Supreme Court, in the Dred Scott case, are illustrations and proofs—are requested to meet in REPUBLICAN CONVENTION, IN NOROMBEGA HALL, BANGOR, THURSDAY, *June 25*, at ten o'clock, A. M., to nominate a candidate for Governor, and to transact such other business as the interests of the Republican party of the State may require.

The Convention will be composed of delegates from cities, towns and plantations, according to the following basis of representation:

Each city, town and plantation shall be entitled to one delegate. Each city, town and plantation that cast seventy five votes for the Republican candidate for Governor in September 1856, shall be entitled to an additional delegate, and one delegate to every hundred votes for said candidate in September 1856, above seventy five.

GEORGE DOWNES,
H. E. PRENTISS,
J. M. DEERING,
GEORGE LIBBY,
ALONZO GARCELON,
C. J. TALBOT,
J. L. STEVENS,
B. W. NORRIS,
J. S. BAKER,
R. D. METCALF,
T. H. MARSHALL,
W. G. SARGENT,
JOS. KELSEY,
WASHINGTON LONG.
} REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE

May 20, 1857.

Decisions of Court.

The Supreme Court Law Term, sitting in Cumberland, have made decisions in the following cases originating in the county of York:

York County. Mellen vs. Lord. Exceptions sustained.

Hayes for Plaintiff; Howard and Strout for Defendant.

Emery and al. in equity vs. Philbrook. Plaintiffs entitled to decree according to opinion of the Court. Masters to be appointed.

Clifford & Eastman for Plaintiff; Evans for Defendant.

Thornton and al. vs. Cutts. Exceptions sustained, verdict set aside and new trial granted.

Goodwin for plaintiff; Moses Emery for Defendant.

Inhabitants of Buxton vs. Inhabitants of Scarboro. Judgement for Plaintiff.

Chisholm for Plaintiff; Fessenden & Butler for Defendant.

The Court then adjourned *sine die.*

The Eastern Argus. The Revision of the Statutes.

The Eastern Argus, under the direction of its new editor, John M. Adams, is not likely to lose its ancient reputation for recklessness of statement. It fires right and left, seemingly without regard even to its own safety, as often wounding itself and its friends, as its foes. In its anxiety to find some cause for complaint against the republicans, it disregards and ignores all ideas of justice, and proceeds, apparently, upon the presumption that a lie well stuck to will answer as good or a better purpose than the truth. A notable instance of its recklessness of statement is found in an article which appeared in its Daily of the 12th inst., depreciating the doings of the last Legislature, in which the allusion is made to the revision of the Statutes, and the labors of the Legislature thereon. After saying that the Legislature of 1855 appointed three commissioners to revise the laws and report to the next Legislature, it proceeds thus;

The Commissioners were lawyers and competent, doubtless, to form an opinion of some value upon a legal point which they had carefully studied, but they could hardly claim to have made themselves masters of any considerable part of the extended domain of the law. They undertook the work and made a cumbrous report to the Legislature of '56. This report was so loose, rickety and defective, that even their political friends were ashamed of it, and the whole matter was referred by that Legislature to ex-Chief Justice Shepley for revision. The wisdom of selecting for such a work one who had graduated in the law with all the honors, in preference to comparative novices who had not, and it was uncertain if they ever would become distinguished in that direction, was fully demonstrated by the result.

Instead of a prolix dubious mass of provisions like the previous report, this one gave the gist of the law in language remarkable alike for clearness, conciseness and accuracy of expression, just what would be expected from a strong discriminating, logical mind, which had devoted a lifetime to the careful study of legal principles. A single instance will suffice to indicate the difference between the two reports. The chapter on "ways" as reported by Mr. Shepley has not so many sections by *fifty!!* as were contained in that of the previous commissioners; and yet it contains all the law, with such amendments enclosed in brackets, as the learned commissioner could suggest to render the law on the subject more perfect. How much of perplexity and litigation were omitted with fifty sections of verbiage, every lawyer will appreciate.

The Herculean task of the Legislature of '57 consisted in enacting that report—the work of a few days at most. The crowning merit, however, of that illustrious body (and a great one it was we confess,) consisted undoubtedly in finding out that the work was well done and adopting it, virtually without amendment.

There is a looseness of statement in the above that shows its author to be entirely unacquainted with the facts in the matter. Its injustice to the first commissioners, who were gentlemen of legal ability, perfectly competent to perform the task assigned them, is not its only fault. We happen to know that Judge Shepley, with the candor that belongs to an honorable man, and that honesty and impartiality which was characteristic when on the Bench, privately as well as publicly, bears willing testimony to the ability and fidelity with which the first commission performed its duties. His public attestation to its truth, is to be found in his report to the Legislature, on the ninth page, where he says, speaking of the first revision.

"*It will be understood of course, that this revision could not have been completed as soon as it has been without the very great benefits and advantages of the first revision.*"

Had the report of the first commission been "loose, rickety and defective," "a prolix dubious mass of provisions," Judge Shepley would never have said that the "very great benefits and advantages of the first revision" enabled him to finish his work in a brief period of time. Judge Shepley has some prejudices, as all men have, of a political character, but unlike the editor of the Argus, he cannot be unjust to subserve a political purpose. In performing the duties of his commission, Judge Shepley gave the best attestation to the merits of the first revision, by adopting in the main, its general plan, and in most cases making very little change in the forms of expression used to give the gist of the law. Without disparaging, in any degree, the value of the labors of Judge Shepley, it would be fair to say that the value of the changes made by Judge S., in many cases are open to criticism and questions might be fairly raised by verbal critics, as to which of the two forms of expression used, was best. As illustration, take the following sections from the two revisions.

1st Revision. "Every Statute shall take effect in thirty days from the recess of the Legislature in which it passed, unless a different time is prescribed in the act."

2d Revision. "A Statute becomes effective in thirty days after the recess of the Legislature passing it, unless a different time is named in the act."

There is very little difference between the two sections, and only in the phraseology. One man might prefer the first, and another, equally as good a scholar as the first mentioned, the second; it is a mere matter of taste.

When the Argus undertakes to discriminate between the two revisions, in favor of Judge Shepley's, because the first is prolix, it should have some other foundation than mere assumption.

In regard to the instance of prolixity cured by Judge Shepley's revision, if any such occurred, the improvement grew out of more enlarged powers being given to Judge Shepley by the resolve under which he acted, than were given to the first commissioners, who were only empowered to collate "revise and arrange" the laws as they actually existed, but were not directed to suggest amendments, and alterations. Judge Shepley was not only directed to revise, but was instructed "to consider and recommend such alterations and amendments in the general laws as he may deem necessary." Under such a grant he had the power to compress or omit, while the first commission was confined to the express duty of reporting the laws as they existed. Such being the case all that the Argus says by way of comparison of the two revisions can have no bearing upon settling the comparative value of the two revisions in the chapter relating to ways. Had the first commissioners been given such powers as were given to Judge Shepley, perhaps they might have done equally as well, or even better than he did—and what we have said on this point will apply with equal force to any other improvement made by Judge Shepley of similar character.

And in relation to the Legislature of 1857 enacting that report of Judge Shepley "*virtually without amendment,*" here too, there is a looseness of statement characteristic of the Argus. Valuable as was Judge Shepley's revision, none of it was taken on trust, nor were his recommendations and alterations adopted without due reflection. Every chapter, and every section in each chapter, was carefully examined, and every new suggestion carefully considered, and none were adopted simply because reported by him. This was done by a large and competent committee, and to this committee Judge Shepley's revision stood in no other relation than did that of the first commission to Judge S.'s as a revision giving "very great benefits and advantages," which enabled the Legislature to complete its labors in revising the laws in a comparatively brief period.

We have been prompted to these remarks by no member of the first commission. We perceived in the Argus a recklessness of statement which indicated no knowledge of the facts about which the editor was writing, and have simply corrected erroneous and partizan statements. Unless the editor of the Argus can find more real ground of complaint against the Legislature of 1857, than he can make out of its proceedings on the revision, he had better leave it and turn his attention to explaining the proceedings of the board of trade of Clifford, Appleton & Co., for the benefit of the harmonious democracy.

The Economics of Slavery.

"A Virginian," writing to the New York Herald, discouraging the Eli Thayer scheme of re-colonizing the ancient Dominion, on the ground of its impracticability, lets out unwittingly some of the economics of Slavery. His object being the philanthropic one of saving the poor white emigrant from "the bad future" that awaits him should he have an inkling to try his fortunes in renovating the exhausted lands in that State.—We quote a few extracts from the letter.—His main position is that the lands are worthless and cannot be made valuable.—Guano and other manures, applied by free labor, won't answer. There is an inherent worthlessness in the land that cannot be overcome,—the country is cursed with droughts in the summer, late frosts in the spring, that cut off early vegetation, and there are dews at night which engender fever, and a whole train of evils to be endured, which must fall to the emigrant's lot.—He says *of the Lands*:—

"And still for years and years they lie idle—the old field pines, the broom sedge, and the red gullies alone marking the outline of what, years ago, was occupied as a plantation, while on some favorite knoll, situated near a spring, you may trace the mounds of ruin which marked the site of the former occupant's dwelling, and a few old apple stumps, where formerly stood the orchard, the occupant long since having exhausted the soil, abandoned it for Western lands;—and now the American Emigrant Aid Society desire to fill up these lands with white labor.

WHAT SUPPORTS THE VIRGINIAN ARISTOCRACY. It is a well conceded fact, that as a general rule, the farmers of Virginia could not live but for the increase of their slaves, often, on many plantations, being 20, 30, 50, and 100 a year. This is the secret of their wealth. It is not their lands; and this is proved by the yearly exodus to richer lands in other States."

It is, then, human stock breeding that furnishes the means of a living, and their chief resource. They raise little yellow boys and yellow girls for the market in other Slave States, the same as our farmers here raise pigs, calves, and colts for a market, and yet we are told that families are seldom divided. "A Virginian" should be careful how he lets the cat out of the bag.

"VIRGINIA SOCIETY, AND HOW IT IS FORMED. Society is formed of three classes: First, the planters and their families, sons and connections; this class includes doctors, of whom there are an abundance, and often ten in a village of one or two thousands persons, and all get enough to do some way, with fevers, &c.; lawyers, of which class there are plenty; they, too, owing to the want of a land system as established by the general government, find plenty to do in the disputed titleds to land; sheriffs—this is the open sesame to the Legislature; merchants and traders. Secondly, we have a class of mechanics, who pine away a sickly existence, pressed on one side by northern manufactures—from the planter's carriage to the baby's shoe—and on the other by slave competing labor—for every plantation has its mechanics. This class includes overseers, teamsters, and those resident about the towns and villages, supplying them with small necessaries; and lastly, a class who, perhaps, are the most degraded specimens of native Americans on this continent. They are to be found in log-made, mud-stuffed shanties in the woods, eking out a living by cutting and preparing barrel timber, shingles, and hoop poles, but chiefly in aiding to plunder the planters through their slaves and bartering with unprincipled traders at the nearest village or town for whiskey."

The class last spoken of are the poor whites of the South.

EDUCATION IN VIRGINIA. "They [the mechanics of the South, including overseers, teamsters, &c.,] are born in ignorance, they grow up in ignorance, and they die in the same; they will perform such acts as a decent slave would not willingly do. In the favorite county of the State, and in which is the pride of Virginia, and within view of its founder's dwelling, (I allude to the University in which are yearly gathered over 500 students,) and in a county claiming more F. F. V.'s than, perhaps, any other there were found, some few years ago, several thousand male and female adults, under 21 and over 15, who could neither read nor write, and in this very county a common school system was rejected by an overwhelming vote. "What do poor white people want with education any more than negroes?" was the response. Then this is your chance for educating your children, emigrant, to the cheap lands of Virginia."

Poor lands, covered with broken sedge, slave breeding, slave aristocracy, mechanics having a sickly existence, laborers living in "log-made, mud-stuffed shanties," bartering shingles, &c., for the bare necessaries of life and whiskey, and general ignorance. These are the social features and economies of slavery, as given by "a Virginian." What a delightfull picture they present to the eye of a northern democrat.

OLE BULL. It will be seen by reference to our advertising columns, that the citizens of Biddeford and vicinity, are to be favored with a concert by this world-renowned violinist—the veritable Ole Bull.

Ole Bull, with his talented company, is giving, at a greatly reduced price—his fare well concerts, prior to his return to Europe the coming Autumn. We doubt not our citizens will improve this opportunity for listening to the wonderful performances of this distinguished "Norwegian enchanter." His fame is too well known to make comment necessary. The people are only waiting to embrace the opportunity of seeing and hearing for themselves.

☞ The Concert will take place on Monday next.

Anniversary Meetings.

These meetings are being held in Boston this week. The business meetings at which the reports of the doings of the various associations were made, were held on Monday. We condense from the Boston papers a brief statement of the proceedings of some of the more prominent associations.

MASSACHUSETTS BIBLE SOCIETY.

The Annual Business Meeting of this Society was held in the upper vestry of the Central Church, at 3 o'clock. Rev. N. L. Frothingham, Vice-President, in the chair. The annual report of the Treasurer, Mr. G. R. Sampson, showed the receipts of the past year to have been $22,387, of which $1185 was from last year's balance; $12,234 received for sales of Bibles and Testaments; and $8216 from donations. Expenditures, $22,563, viz:—For Bibles and Testaments, $14,184; donated to American Bible Society, $3187, &c., &c. The Schedule of property foots up $24,103, including $9000 in stocks, and $9470 loaned to the American Bible Society, $3273 Bibles and Testaments on hand; and due from auxiliary Societies, &c., $1350.

A list of officers were elected same as last year, with the exception of N. H. Emmons elected to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of William Worthington.

AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

The forty-first annual business meeting of this Society was held at the Society's rooms, No. 15 Cornhill, Rev. Dr. Heman Humphrey of Pittsfield, in the chair. Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Anderson. The annual report of the Treasurer was presented and accepted. The receipts of the Society during the year amounted to $28,732, of which amount $7,555 was donated to the Society, and $16,338 was received by way of legacies. Loans have been refunded to the amount of $398, and $4,404 was the product of the interest account. The disbursements of the year amounted to $26,265. Paid to students $19,320; to the central American Education Society $450. The balance has been devoted to the expense and other accounts. The balance in the Treasury at the close of the last financial year was $3,237. The whole number of young men assisted during the year was $332; number of new men 84. The annual report of the Board of Directors was presented, the reading waived, and the Secretary instructed to present an abstract at the public meeting. The Society then re-elected the officers of last year.

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

The forty-third annual meeting of the American Tract Society was holden at the Old South Chapel, Spring Lane, at 12 M. The President, John Tappan, Esq., presided, Mr. N. P. Kemp, the Treasurer, then presented his annual report, which shows a balance on hand of $450,48. Mr. Kemp also presented a statement of the property of the Society, The total property of the Society is stated to be $31,342.39.

The outlay during the year has been $62,774, including $33,151 paid American Tract Society for publications; colportage $6230; colportage in New England $2757; foreign distribution $1000; for bibles $1314; other books $3470.

The receipts have been $61,872—including donations to the amount of $21,074, legacies $1159, sale of publications $26,168, sale of Messenger and Child's Paper $12,600. These do not include balance in the treasury, May 1, 1856, $1352; May 1, '57, $450. The total property of the society is set down at—stock on hand $10,986; in hands of colporteurs $1569; due from individuals $5509; stocks, bonds and mortgages $13,909; real estate at cost $8400; making (deducting mortgage on real estate $7500, and due from the society $1530,) 31,342.

The board of officers elected last year were re-elected. There was a surreptitious attempt made to place the name of Rev. Nehemiah Adams of South Side notoriety on the executive committee which was promptly rejected by the Society promptly voting that the committee should consist of only eleven, (printed ballots had been prepared and circulated for twelve,) the Society thus indicating that it had no idea of having on its committee a man who would run his pen of all the tracts proposed to be published by the Society to expurgate every sentiment hostile to slavery.

SOUTHERN AID SOCIETY.

This is a Society formed to send a part of the Gospel to the South where the whole is so much needed, so we should judge from the report of its proceedings given in the Traveller.

Rev. Luther Farnham, Secretary, made a partial report, regarding the Society. Its object was to reach the South, which was so much neglected by our religious societies, and to give it that gospel which others refused to send it. The receipts the first year were $4595, the second year $8885, and the third year $11 348—and of the total sum four-fifths had been paid to missionaries to preach the gospel at the South and Southwest. Of this, New England gave $8556 one gentleman of Boston contributing $1000 last year. In the last year forty missionaries were aided in eleven slave States, three new churches organized, two church edifices erected, 100 persons added to the church.—One missionary in New Orleans had been the means of gathering 1138 children at Sabbath Schools, and pledging 236 godless families to attend evangelical preaching.

Since this report was made up, which was to September last, contributions, with the balance then on hand, to the amount of $6,470 have been made, and $5900 expended, of which $5400 was paid to missionaries.

Among the incidents of this meeting was a speech made by Rev. Dr. Bethune of New York who is reported as having improved the occasion by pitching into New England men and women deriding their puritanical notions and their labors in the cause of freedom. The address was cheered by some.

AMERICAN PEACE SOCIETY.

In the absence of the Recording Secretary, Mr. Beckwith read the annual report.

The report begins with alluding to the general repose of the world in peace, and the favorable position of the cause at the present time.

Operations in the cause generally prosperous during the year. The Society has continued its usual operations during the year. Besides the secretary and office agent there have been in its service during the year six lecturing agents, all but one out of New England, in Boston, New York, and in States farther West. The receipts were $3,157,27, and expenses $3,101,54, leaving in the treasury $55,73.

Doings of the City Government.

In Board of Aldermen, May 25, 1856.

Board met as per adjournment, Aldermen Allen and Fairfield absent. Order for raising money by tax came back from the Common Council further amended, as per slip B, and passed, as amended. Board of Aldermen non-concurred, and re-committed to Committee on Finance for a new draft. Sent down for concurrence. Common Council receded and concurred. Thereupon the Committee on Finance presented the following—viz:

Ordered, That the following sums of money be raised by tax on the polls and estates of the city of Biddeford for the support of the city government the past fiscal year, viz:

For support of Schools	$6750,00
For Highways	7250,00
For part payment of city debt	3500,00
For support of Poor and for General Expense	8500,00

Read twice and passed by yeas and nays, as follows: Yeas, Goodwin, Hill and Gowen—3. Nays, Bettes and Smith—2. Sent down for concurrence.

On motion of Alderman Bettes, the order directing the present Board of Assessors to deduct from the school money raised the present year, a sum equal to 10 per cent of the sixty cents per head of the population of 1855, agreeably to the law of said year 1855, and assess the same to the small districts, was taken from the table and refused a passage by yeas and nays, as follows: Yeas, Bettes—1. Nays, Goodwin, Hill, Gowen, and Smith—4. Alderman Smith explained by stating that, though he thought the assessors of 1855 ought to have distributed the money, as the law then empowered them to do, yet he doubted the authority of the present Council to appropriate money for the payment of the same, as the order contemplated.

Petition of Thomas D. Lock for the use of a portion of Chestnut street for depositing lumber for the purposes of building, agreeably to City Ordinance relating thereto. Granted.

Alderman Gowen moved the following: *Ordered*, That the joint standing committee on streets be requested to inquire into the expediency of re-running and defining the bounds of any streets or ways, which may seem to require the same, and report to the City council thereon. Read and passed.—Sent down for concurrence.

Report of the Committee to whom was referred the order fixing the salaries of certain city officers, came back from the Common Council non-concurred in the amendment by the Board of Aldermen of the 3d Article substituting $100 for $75 as the salary of the City Physician, and adopted by the Common Council as reported. Board of Aldermen receded and adopted in concurrence.

City Marshal submitted the appointment of Ebenezer Emerson as Deputy Marshal, for the approval of the Board. Approved.

On motion of Alderman Gowen, the Board then adjourned to meet with the Common Council in convention, for the choice of one or more Overseer of the Poor, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the declining of Col. H. Lowell and the resignation of Mark Staples, on Monday next at 7 1-2 o'clock P. M.

IN COMMON COUNCIL.

Absent, Messrs. Pratt, Wilson, Mason, and H. H. McKenney. Papers from the Board of Aldermen disposed of in concurrence.

Report of Committee on the order for the acceptance of Summer street, was read and accepted, in concurrence, and said order was then finally passed in concurrence.

Mr. Stafford moved the following:

Ordered, That the City Solicitor's salary be fixed, and that he receive, for his services the sum of seventy-five dollars, for the present fiscal year. On motion of S. P. McKenney, read and passed. Sent up for concurrence.

The order reported by the Finance Committee in Board of Aldermen, passed by that board and sent down for concurrence, to wit:

For support of Schools	$6750,00
For Highways	7250,00
For part payment of City Debt	3500,00
For support of Poor, and General Expense	8500,00

Finally passed in concurrence, by yeas and nays, as follows—Yeas, Messrs. Bickford, Emery, Kendall, Anthoin, Berry, Pierson, Gould, Ford, Burham, Whittier, Dow and Patterson—12 Nays, Messrs. S. P. McKenney and Stafford. Adjourned.

OLE BULL AND THE FREE MASONS. We make the following extract from a Masonic address delivered at Burlington, Vt., a few years ago, by John H. Sheppard, Esq., of New York:

Nearly four years ago, the triumph of Music and Masonry, hand in hand, presented a splendid exhibition in the city of New York. The proceeds of an immense Concert, at the Tabernacle, were generously devoted by Ole Bull to the "Widows and Orphans' Fund of the Order of Freemasonry." The Grand Master, with a Committee of the Grand Lodge of New York, ranged themselves at the foot of the platform, and, before the whole audience, hailed the Norwegian enchanter as a brother, and told him he would be followed by "a mother's prayer and an orphan's gratitude" wherever he went.—They then invested him with the Regalia of the Grand Lodge. Many of my respected hearers have probably heard the music of this wonderful man. It is enough to redeem the craft from all suspicion and unkindness to think that among the fraternity is a mason whose melody sounds like the harp of Orpheus, and whose "Mother's Prayer" has made many, a heart throb at the memory of that maternal love perhaps now among the angels in heaven.

From Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, May 26.

Advices from Kansas to May 21, state that Secretary Stanton had issued a proclamation for the election of delegates to the Constitutional Convention on the third Monday in June. The census returns from 19 out of the 26 counties were in, giving 9251 legal voters.

It is said that many of the Republicans are going to the Free State National Democracy; also that an attempt was making by the Northern men to send Free State men of that party to the Convention, and that Eli Moore, formerly of New York, had been solicited to run for Congress.

☞ The distemper among the hogs at the West is certainly a very serious matter, especially in view of the fact that the lard of the dead carcasses is tried and sent to market.

News Gatherings, &c.

PROSCRIPTION AT WASHINGTON. Dr. Gale, an examiner in the patent office at Washington, having been denounced for being a trustee of a school for blacks, has been compelled to resign. The doctor is a native of Northboro' in Worcester County.

☞ The citizens of Biddeford will bear in mind the appointment of Hon. Sidney Perham, Agent for the State Temperance Committee, as announced in our last issue, to lecture on the principles of temperance and prohibition, on Wednesday evening next. Of the *place* of meeting we are not now informed.

Vermont Items. In two school districts of Woodstock, they made this year 23,256 lbs. of maple sugar. Elisha Smith of Pomfret, has made 6165 pounds. Messrs Hale and Bracket of Waterford, made 411½ pounds from 50 trees.

☞ Some ardent young gentlemen of Springfield went a serenading, and while doing their sweetest with sentimental songs under the windows of the fairest of their lady acquaintances, the sash was thrown up, and the man of the house exclaimed: "Go away! Go away! if you can't make a beter noise than that! I thought somebody's *sick cow was dying!*"

GEN. HARNEY IN KANSAS. The Lawrence correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat, under date of the 16th, writes:—

"Gen. Harney has arrived at Fort Leavenworth, and secured command of the troops. A detachment of dragoons unper the orders of Harney may be at Topeka on the 9th of June next, to disperse the Free State Legislature, but I think it will not be attempted.

☞ The furniture of the National Hotel Washington city, valued at $100,000, is advertised to be sold at auction on the 25th inst. This is the result of the "poisoning" excitement.

☞ Reports from various parts of Delaware, New Jersey and Pennsylvania state that there is every appearance of the heaviest crop of peaches ever known. In regard to other fruits the prospect is said to be as favorable, or nearly so.

☞ The last number of the Leavenworth Herald goes in for hanging the Free State men. It says its "only hope for Kansas is in hemp."

MESSRS. SANDERSON & LANERGAN, of Boston, Pyrotechnists of world-wide reputation, will, at the approaching anniversary of our national independence, make exhibition of Fire Works of *new and beautiful* design, never before seen in this country. For particulars see advertisement in this day's paper.

JACKSON POTATO FOR SEED. Our friends who would like to get a few of these valuable potatoes for seed, can find them at Mr. J Sweetsire, corner of Liberty and Foss streets. It is said that this potato stands A No. 1 in Boston market.

☞ We understand that Rev. Asa Mann, of Exeter, N. H., will preach at the Cresent St. (Congregational) Church next Sabbath.

THE COUNTRY GENTLEMAN. We have the pleasure of an exchange with this truely valuable Journal devoted to the interests of Agriculture, Horticulture &c. It is published by Luther Tucker & Son, Albany N. Y., and is a very neatly printed octavo sheet containing much interesting matter. It has, as it deserves, a wide circulation.

☞ We have been presented with one of the new cents, by Mr. G. A. Carter, Saco, Agent of the Eastern Express Co. It is a very pretty and convenient piece of money, and a great improvement on the old coin.

LAND SPECULATION IN THE WEST. It is calculated that ten thousand new townships and villages have been laid out on paper, recently, in the new lands of the Western States and Territories, and it is supposed that at least ten millions of dollars cash and twenty millions credits must have gone out within two years to be invested in speculations there. It is also generally supposed that there will be a general blow up pretty soon.—*New York Herald.*

OF COURSE. "The South," Roger Pryor's new paper at Richmond, Va., objects to Gov. Walker's proposition that the new constitution of Kansas shall be submitted to the people of the territory. It considers such a proposition very absurd. Such is modern democracy. The same paper in recommending Richard K. Meade as a candidate for Congress, says "he who choked Giddings will be just the man for such a Congress as the next promise to be."

☞ A gentleman of New York celebrated the sixth anniversary of his marriage on Thursday, by sending his wife a beautiful basket of flowers, and a deed for a $60,000 house on the Fifth avenue.

☞ The population of Kansas, it is estimated, has doubled since the river opened, in the latter part of February.

STRIPED BUGS. Here is a sure cure for the striped bug,—at least, so says a correspondent:— "Build a fire near your plants, about sunset, and the striped bugs will fly into it,—a much easier way of disposing of them, than to catch them and pinch their heads off."

☞ The Oxford Democrat says the revived publishment law will have the effect to increase the attendance at church, and that is all the good it will do.

☞ At St. Louis, last week, Dr. Eaton and Robert Webb, both on their way to Kansas, left a Pittsburg steamer, in the evening, to have a card inserted in a newspaper, and on their return could not find the boat. They called at a house where two men volunteered to direct them, who soon afterward demanded their money. A fight ensued, and both the emigrants were beaten with slung shots, so that Webb died, and Eaton is confined to his bed. The former was a young printer, and had a press and types with him.

☞ Green peas have made their appearance in the Boston market, and are sold for $6 per bushel. They came from South Carolina.

A WICKED PLACE. The Providence Journal expresses the opinion, that if New York City does not disappear some night, and the Sound steam boats find themselves sailing into a new Dead Sea, people will not believe the account of Sodom and Gomorrah.

A WOMAN in one of the towns of New Hampshire, who had been ill used by her husband, on finding him asleep one day, quietly sewed him up in the bed-clothes and then gave him a tremendous thrashing.

THE MOVEMENT of the hotel keepers in New York, in raising their prices, is to be followed by all classes of employees, who will demand an increase in their wages.

☞ The French Family will give a concert at Calef Hall, Saco, on Saturday evening, June 6th, under the direction of Mr. L. R. Horton.

THE WILMINGTON GAZETTE states that at present, in Delaware, the peach crop bids fair to be more abundant than it has been for many years.

☞ The American Tract Society disposed of "Sambo" and Rev. Dr. Adams quite unanimously yesterday, by adding Rev. President Hopkins, of Williams College, to the list of Executive Committee, and then substantially requesting the parent or New York Society to place him on their Publishing Committee in lieu of Dr. Adams.

President Hopkins received 59 and Dr. Adams 1 vote.—*Boston Traveller 27th inst.*

☞ It is said that the Mormons are about commencing a settlement near Council Bluffs, Iowa, for an outpost or receiving station; and that the leading men of the new settlement are to be eastern men, who have not been initiated into the real mysteries of Mormonism. The foundation of this settlement is supposed to be the cause of Brigham Young's secret expedition to the north.

☞ A gentleman who has just returned from a somewhat extensive trip through Upper Canada, informs the Rochester *Democrat* that nothing can exceed the promise of the

dy, etherial oil, bitter almonds, elder flowers, and tannin. No. 4—oil of brandy, acetic ether, oil of peach, and alcohol. Gin—oil angelica, oil of juniper, rum, essence of lemon, salt, syrups, and water; if smokiness is required, add a few drops of *creosote*, and to make it biting upon the palate, add some *caustic potash*. The circular advises manufacturers to use "with discretion" tamarinds, French plums, choice, brown sherry, oak shavings, tincture of catechu, powdered charcoal, black tea, ground rice, and other ordinary materials, well known to distillers and rectifiers. We should advise drinkers to use these villanous mixtures with discretion—and throw them into the gutter.

Special Notices.

☞ The greatest natural ornament to the "human form divine," is unquestionably a fine, luxuriant, healthy growth of hair. It has been so esteemed in all ages of the world, and among all nations, savage and civilized. Hence, the Indian brave regards the scalp of his enemy as his greatest trophy. For a similar reason, the fashionable belle often disguises the region of vanity, as well as her other phrenological organs with borrowed locks.

He who should discover a mode of preventing the hair from showing the inroads of envious Time by turning prematurely gray, a method by which it could be restored when falling off or turning white, and a way of promoting its continued and luxuriant growth, would be justly entitled to rank among the benefactors of the human race. Read the testimonials in another column, of the wonderful, not to say almost miraculous effects of "Professor Wood's Hair Restorative," and see if he has not accomplished all this.—[Capital City Fact.

IT IS AN ESTABLISHED FACT

That Dr. Sanford's Invigorator will cure *Liver Complaint, Jaundice, and General Debility. Many people*, personally known to us, whose word cannot be doubted, have given their certificates to prove this, and with such a mass of evidence who can doubt.

It is truly the invalid's friend, and will give relief when all other remedies fail, and in some instances that have come under our observation it seemed the means of snatching its victim from the grave; we wish all our readers who need medicine would try one bottle, for it will surely give relief. See Advertisement. 21

Mr Editor—An itinerant Dentist has had a quantity of circulars printed in this village, to which is appended the following certificate:

"This is to certify that Dr. Wilkins is a skilful dentist and a man of good moral character, and of respectability and that he has been in the General Hospital as a student, and upon Ransford Island as a physician.—Johnson Dr. W., Surgeon in Massachusetts General Hospital; Dr. L. Lewis, Dr. John Cumings, Tremont st; Dr. Hichcock, dentist, Court street, Boston; Dr. J. Mason, dentist, Saco, Me."

I wish simply to say that the use here made of my name is entirely unauthorized, being without my permission or knowledge, and that I know nothing of Mr. Wilkins' character either morally or as a dentist, farther than what may be inferred from this transaction.

J. MASON.

Saco, May 9, 1857. 20

WORLD'S BLESSING.

DR. J. B. N. GOULD'S

Rheumatic, Neuralgia and Spinal Balm.

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1846, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of Massachusetts.

WE would call the attention of the public to this wonderful preparation, used only as an external application, which is a sure remedy, cures in from 12 to 48 hours, removes the severest pain in 10 minutes, and which never fails.

Certificates are daily received by the doctor, of the highest recommendation. He this day received the following:—

Boston, April 18, 1856.

Dear Sir:—Ever since this session of the Legislature commenced, I have been severely afflicted with Inflammatory Rheumatism. I expended much money without obtaining any relief, when one of our Representatives brought me a bottle of your "Rheumatic Balm," and from its first application the pain began to decrease, and I am now almost entirely free from the affliction.—You are aware that I ordered six bottles more, which I distributed among suffering friends, and in every instance it has afforded immediate relief. I will give this testimony of the worth of your medicine, unsolicited, as a slight token of my appreciation of your endeavors to soothe the pain and anguish of your fellow-men.

Very respectfully,
W. E. P. HASKELL,
Clerk Mass. House Reps.

Dr. J. B. N. Gould, East Abington, Mass.

Mr. S. L. Card, a resident of Portland, who has been afflicted with Scrofula for the last three years, suffering, consequently, much pain, and whose right arm had become so sore and lame that it was very difficult for him to raise his hand to his head, or to put on and take off a coat without assistance, and who has tried many kinds of medicine, without any favorable effect, was induced to try Dr. Gould's Rheumatic Balm, by which application he was in twenty minutes restored to the use of his arm, and can now use it freely.

Mr Card resides in Alder street, and would be happy to recommend to those similarly afflicted. It may be said with truth that it is indeed the *World's Blessing.*

No. 11, Alder St., Portland, Me. S. L. CARD

Office and Laboratory, No. 11 1-2 School Street, Boston.

Sold by Tristram Gilman, Saco; Dr. J. Sawyer, Biddeford, and all the principal Druggists in the State.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.

DR. CHEESMAN'S PILLS FOR FEMALES.

Prepared by an old Physician of Forty years experience.

The combination of ingredients in these Pills, is the result of long and extensive practice; they are mild in their operation, and certain of restoring nature to its proper channel. In every instance have the pills proved successful. They are certain to open those obstructions to which females are liable, and bring nature into its proper channel, whereby health is restored, and the pale and deathly countenance changed to a healthy one. No female can enjoy good health unless she is regular; and whenever an obstruction takes place, whether from exposure, cold or, other cause, the general health immediately begins to decline, and the want of such a remedy has been the cause of so many consumptions among young females. Headache, pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, loathing of food, and disturbed sleep, do most always arise from the interruption of nature; and whenever that is the case, the pills will invariably cure these evils. In all cases of painful menstruation or nervous and spinal affections in the back and limbs, lowness of spirits, hysterics &c. Nor are they less efficacious in the cure of Leucorrhoea, commonly called the "Whites." These pills should never be taken during pregnancy, as they would be sure to cause a miscarriage. Warranted purely vegetable, and free from anything injurious to life or health. Full and explicit directions which should be read, accompany each box.

These Pills put are put up square flat boxes. Persons residing where there is no agency established, by enclosing One Dollar in a letter, prepaid, to Dr. C. L. Cheesman, Box No. 4,531, Post Office, New-York City, can have them sent to their respective addresses by return of mail. Agents—S. S. Mitchell, Saco; A. Sawyer, Biddeford; H. H. Hay, Portland; Redding & Co. Boston, wholesale and retail. 9mos. 41.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY!

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS,

Prepared from a Prescription of Sir. J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases incident to the female constitution. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and brings on the monthly period with regularity. These pills should be used two or three weeks prior to confinement; they fortify the constitution, and lessen the suffering during labor, enabling the mother to perform her duties with safety to herself and child.

These Pills should not be taken by females that are pregnant, during the *first three months*, as they are sure to bring on *miscarriage*; but at every other time and in every other case, they are perfectly safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affection, pain in the Back and Limbs, Heariness, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Hysterics, Sick Headache, Whites, and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed, and although a powerful remedy, does not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or any other mineral.

Full directions accompany each bottle. Price, in the United States and Canada, One Dollar.

Sole Agents for the United States and Canada,

I. C. BALDWIN, & CO.,
Rochester, N. Y.

TUTTLE & MOSES, Auburn N. Y., General Agents

N. B.—$1,00 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agent, will ensure a bottle of the Pills by return mail.

For sale by S. S. Mitchell, Saco; Wm. C. Dyer, Biddeford, and Druggists in every town in the United States.

B Foster & Co., No 1, Cornhill, Boston, wholesale agent for N. E March1—1y10

HEALTH AND STRENGTH

DR. S. O. RICHARDSON'S

SHERRY WINE BITTERS

IS the best Medicine ever used for Spring and Summer complaints. It has been more liberally patronized than any other ever established in this country. It is the same Richardson's Bitters which has restored so many invalids to health throughout the New England States during the past thirty years.

N. B. Beware of imitations called Sherry Wine Bitters. The genuine have a fac-simile of my signature upon the outer envelope. For sale by Druggists everywhere, and at my office, No. 42 Hanover street, Boston. 6m13

Temperance Lectures.

MR. GERALD, formely known as "*the reformed Sailor*," will lecture every evening, during the week, excepting Wednesday evening, commencing Monday, June 1st. Mr Gerald will commence his Lectures in the Town Hall, in Saco and speak on Monday and Tuesday evenings, and in Biddeford on Thursday eve. Any changes necessary to be made will be duly noticed.

The popularity of Mr Gerald needs no comment to secure for him a full house.

Go early to get a good seat. Doors open at 1-2 past 7 o'clock. 22

Buchanan, Fremont and Fillmore combine on one great point, and stand in harmonious unity upon one broad platform,—their admiration for Mrs. M. N. Gardner's Indian Balsam of Liverwort and Hourhound, and let whoever may be called to the Presidential Chair, the White House cannot be invaded by Lung Diseases. This security can be attached to every house in the land, for only a trifle, and the great preventive procured at Weeks and Potter's, 154 Washington street, Boston, General Agents for the United States.

T. Gilman, Agent for Saco and Biddeford.

Marriages.

In Wells, May 25th, by Rev. Mr. Cook, Mr. Luther A Wright firm of Dudley, Wright Co., of Boston, to Miss Margaret A. eldest daughter of Capt. Samuel Lindsey, of Wells.

In this city, on the 16th inst., by Levi Loring Jr Esq., Mr. Lewis Frank and Miss Mary Brown, all of Biddeford.

In Portsmouth, May 14 th, Mr. Woodbury Lord, to Miss Ann Maria Shannyu.

Deaths.

In Elliot, May 21st, Miss Nancy Fogg, aged 60 years.

In Kennebunk, May 24th, Elizabeth E, wife of the late Nathaniel Carter, aged 92 years.

In Portsmouth, May 17th, Mrs. Saray C. Trundy, aged 78, widow of the late Mr. John Trundy, Senior She had lived a widow for about fifty-five years, her husband having died in 1802

Exchange on San Francisco.

PEOPLE in our vicinity who may wish to remit funds to California, can buy drafts of us, on Messrs. Pierce & Co., *payable at sight*, in sums to suit.

Drafts are easily collected from any place they may be sent to in California, by the admirable Express system, existing in that country.

Persons going to California would find it for their convenience, to take our draft for a part of their funds, instead of being perplexed with the care of their money on their passage.

We would refer to the several Banks in Saco and Biddeford. M. & H. PIERCE.

Biddeford, May 21st, 1857. 21tf

Have you been to see

DR. J. W. CHANNING,

The Great Cancer and Humor Doctor.

He is in Biddeford and has taken rooms at Mr. Rounds' on Liberty Street, where he will remain till June 6th, to attend to the calls of the sick and afflicted.

Consultations Free! Dr C. gives particular attention to the cure of CANCERS, which he cures without pain. Don't say you cannot get any relief until you have tried Dr. C's medicines, internal and external, for he has cured over *fifteen hundred* cases in his practice.

Dr. C. cures STUTTERING and STAMMERING in from one to three hours so that his patients can read and speak without either stutt ring or stammering.

Rejoice that your day of relief has come!

A cure effected or the money refunded.

Dr. C. is liberal in his charges. The poor duly considered.

Dr C. treats all diseases of the Blood, Sore Eyes, Tumors, white swelling, sores of all kinds Dr. C. will cure your ills, and make the blind to see. 22

JUST RECEIVED, FROM BANGOR, and for sale, 2 Cargoes Lumber.

250,000 Cedar and Pine Shingles, shaved and sawed. Spars, $1,25 to $3,00. 20,000 Pine and Spruce Clapboards. Price, $10.00 to $28,00. Pine and Spruce Laths, Boards, Plank and Joice, Rails for Fence Pickets, Cedar Posts, 8 to 20 cents. Stair Railing Newells Bannisters, 7-8, 1 1-8, 1 1-4 of an inch, Fence Bannisters, Doors Blind Shades, Sash, Blinds. Hair for Plastering, cheaper than can be bought at retail in any other place in the State. Call and see.

JOSEPH SWEETSIR & Co.
Alfred Street.

3w22

LUMBER.

The fourth cargo this Spring has

ARRIVED.

JUST RECEIVED, by Schr. Boston, 259 thousand Shingles, and thirty thousand Boards and Plank.—Now on hand about 1 hundred thousand of long lumber from 9 to 10 hundred thousand of shingles, shaved and sawed, from $1 33, up to $5. Clapboards, Laths, Blind Shades, Door Panneis, Fence Picks, Cedar Posts, Fence Rails, Gutter Stock, from 4 X 4 to 6 X 6. Canada Lumber from one to three inches thick, Planed Boards, for Floors and Finish, making the largest assortment ever offered in this vicinity, all of which will be sold very low for cash.

Yard on Pepperell Square.

Orders from abroad promptly attended to.

JAMES D. PATTEN.

Saco, May 29, 1857. 6m22

OLE BULL'S

GRAND FAREWELL CONCERTS

Notice to the Public.

THE Manager of these Concerts takes great pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Biddeford and Saco, and the public generally, that (in consequence of Ole Bull having determined upon returning to Norway the ensuing Autumn) he has decided upon reducing the price of admission to these (his last) Concerts from $1 to 50 cents, which will give an opportunity for every person to hear the great Maestro before his departure from this country. F. WIDDOWS, Manager.

OLE BULL

RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of Biddeford and Saco, that he will give positively only one grand Farewell Concert at

CENTRAL HALL,

On Monday Eve., June 1, 1857,

the Vocal portion of which will be in English, assisted by the following talent:

Mr. George Harrison,
The celebrated English Ballad Singer.

Mr. H. Hornecastle,
The great English Buffo Singer,
(of the Pyne & Harrison Opera Troupe,)

Mr. W. Dressler,
The talented Pianist and Composer.

Tickets 50 Cents, to be had at Boyden's Book Store, at the Biddeford House and at the door.

Doors open at 7. Concert commences at 8 o'clock

A Retired Physician,

Whose sands of life have nearly run out, discovered while in the East Indies, a certain cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and General Debility. The remedy was discovered by him when his only child a daughter, was given up to die He had heard much of the wonderful restorative and healing qualities of preparations made from the East India Hemp, and the thought occurred to him that he might make a remedy for his child. He studied hard and succeeded in realizing his wishes. His child was cured, and is now alive and well. He has since administered the wonderful remedy to thousands of sufferers in all parts of the world, and he has never failed in making them completely healthy and happy. Wishing to do as much good as possible, he will send to such of his afflicted fellow-beings as request it, this recipe, with full and explicit directions for making it up, and successfully using it. He requires each applicant to inclose him one shilling—three cents to be returned as postage on the recipe, and the remainder to be applied to the payment of this advertisement. Address

Dr. H. JAMES, No 10 Grand street, Jersey City, N. J.

P. S. There are persons who pretend to prepare for sale the "Extract of Cannabis Indica" from Dr. H. James' Recipe, and who profess to be his agents. All such persons are imposters. Dr. H. James' sole object is to benefit the world, and not to make money. He has no *agents* who prepare his medicines from the recipe, and never will have! The imposters *cannot* make up the medicines from the recipe so as to sell it at a profit, the cost of importing the East India Hemp alone being too great to admit of a pecuniary speculation in the genuine remedy. The imitations are probably compounded of molasses and a pernicious drug or two, costing a few cents. 3mis22

FIRE WORKS!

FOURTH OF JULY.

Sanderson & Lanergan,

Manufacturers, and Pyrotechnists to City of Boston.—Orders solicited. Address

HOLDEN, CUTTER & CO.,
15 and 17 Kilby St., Boston.

5w22

Young Black Hawk.

THOSE interested in the improvement of Horses are informed that the above named Horse, from Dover, N. H. will be at the Saco House Stable during this season, from the last week in May. This horse is a thorough-bred Black Hawk, of jet black color, seven years old, weighs 1100 pounds, did trot last fall his mile in 2. 50, and is, all in all, a horse that can't be beat.

May 14, 1857. 22tf

LADIES' SHOE STORE!

A New Arrangement in the Shoe Business.

A. L. BERRY,

Having newly fitted up his old place of business, contemplates devoting his whole time and attention to making it the grand resort of Ladies in search of

Fashionable Boots and Shoes.

His Stock consists of **Ladies' Work** of the latest patterns and the best material, of his own manufacture, and he thinks it is not surpassed in variety by any in the two towns. In addition he has a large and splendid assortment of

MISSES & CHILDREN'S BOOTS & SHOES

which was selected with the greatest care.

Ladies of Saco, Biddeford and vicinity, he would most respectfully invite your attention to his

Stock of New Goods.

Come one, Come all, and patronise a well regulated and fashionable

LADIES' SHOE STORE.

He has a good assortment of

TRUNKS,

Which will be sold at low prices. Also, a few pairs of Gents' Boots and Shoes, which will be sold at less than cost.

A. L. BERRY.
No. 16 Factory Island,
Next door to York Co.'s Counting Room.

Saco, April 30, 1857. 17tf

Sheriff's Sale.

YORK SS., May 22nd, 1857. Taken on execution, in which Michael O'Connor, of Kittery, in said county, is creditor, and will be sold at public auction, on Monday the 22d day of June, A. D., 1857, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the office of Stillman B Allen, Esquire in said Kittery, all the right in equity, that John O'Connor, of said Kittery, had on the 7th day of June, A. D. 1856 (being the time the same was attached on mesne process) of redeeming certain mortgaged real estate, lying in said Kittery, being the premises and buildings then occupied by the said O'Connor, and bounded Northerly by land of Jesse Philbrick; Easterly by land formerly of Ebenezer Fernald; Southerly by land of the 7th school district in Kittery, and land of Joseph Keen, and Westerly by land of the said Jesse Philbrick, containing about one fourth of an acre with the buildings thereon standing. Said property is subject to a mortgage to N. T. & C B. Moulton, of Portsmouth, N. H., the particulars of which, conditions of sale &c, will be made known at the time of sale.

NATH'L G. MARSHALL, Sheriff.

3w22

SHERIFF'S SALE.

YORK SS, May 22, 1857 Taken on an execution in which Alfred W. Walker, of Kittery, in said County is Creditor and will be sold at public auction, on Monday the 22d day of June, A. D. 1857, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the office of Stillman B. Allen, Esquire, in said Kittery, all the right in equity that John O'Connor, of said Kittery, had on the 14th day of August, A. D. 1855 at 3 o'clock, P. M., (being the time the same was attached on mesne process) of redeeming certain mortgaged real estate, lying in said Kittery, being the premises and buildings then occupied by the said O'Connor, and bounded Notherly by land of Jesse Philbrick; Easterly by land formerly of Ebenezer Fernald; Southerly by land of the 7th School District in Kittery, and land of Joseph Keen, and Westerly by land of the said Jesse Philbrick, containing about one fourth of an acre with the buildings thereon standing. Said property is subject to a mortgage to N T. Moulton and C. B. Moulton, of Portsmouth, N H., the particulars of which, conditions of sale &c., will be made known at the time of sale.

NATH'L G. MERSHALL, Sheriff.

3w22

LADIES!

IF you want to find a good place to purchase

STRAW AND FANCY

BONNETS,

RIBBONS,

French and American Flowers,

— CALL AT —

MRS. L. H. WENTWORTH'S,

No. 3, Biddeford House Block,

Where may be found a good assortment of the above goods. Also,

Mourning Bonnets, Collars and Sleeves always on hand and made to order,

Embroidered Undersleeves, Collars and Handkerchiefs. Black and White Dress Caps from 25 cts. to $1.50. Cambric, English Thread, Smyrna Edgings, and Insertings, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Plain Linen Handkerchiefs, Gent's. Linen Fronts and Collars, Hosiery and Gloves, Ladies' Mitts, Gloves, Hosiery, White and Colored Corsetts.

and a general assortment of

Fancy Goods, Soaps, Perfumery, &c., &c.,

all cheap for cash.

Being desirous of reducing her stock, which is now complete, feels that she will offer every inducement to the ladies of this and other places, that she may gain the object in view, and in order to do this she is aware that she must sell her goods as cheap, if not a little cheaper, than any one else, which she intends to do. Ladies please give her a call before purchasing elsewhere.

No. 3, Biddeford House Block,

Next door to Dr. Sawyer's.

Biddeford, May, 1857. 19tf

SOMETHING NEW.

Every Lady her own Dressmaker.

New Dress-Cutting Apparatus.

ON AN ENTIRELY NEW PRINCIPLE.

Celebrated for its SIMPLICITY and CHEAPNESS.

MADAME PELMEARY, Agent.

EVERY household can now be blessed with one of the most useful articles of the Age. This mode is warranted superior to that of many others so deservedly popular, in the uniformity with which a perfect fit is obtained and consequently the greater facility with which it may be learned and practised. Ladies, quite unused to anything of the kind, and even young girls of fourteen, can learn in the space of a few hours practice, to fit themselves or others, with the utmost ease and accuracy, thus securing for a *moderate* sum, what will prove a life-advantage. This knowledge every young woman should obtain, no matter what may be her position in life, she will thereby save her money, and have the satisfaction of knowing that her own hands have made the garment she wears, and that will give grace to her person. Those wishing this apratus can have it sent to them, free of expense, with *fully explained, printed description*, directing how to use it, by addressing a letter, post paid, to *Madame Pelmeary, Portland Maine*, and enclosing 28 red postage stamps. Those not having stamps handy, can send a one dollar bill, and she will return the remainder with the apparatus. Please write your address plain and full with name of town and State.

Portland, May 22, 1857, 1m21

STRAY PIG.

CAME into the enclosure of the Subscriber, at Smith's Corner, on Thursday the 14th inst, a Shoate, speckled in color, and weighing perhaps 75 lbs. The owner can have the same by proving property, paying charges of keeping, and for this advertisement

MICHEL FLOYD.

Biddeford, May 29, 1857. 21*

FOR SALE.

THE house and lot on the corner of Maine and Chestnut Streets, in this city, occupied by the subscriber. Possession given immediately. Apply to

ISAAC T. HOBSON.

Biddeford, May 20th, 1857. 21

NEW FISH MARKET IN SACO.

OLIVER FREEMAN

HAS fitted up in Saco, at the east end of the Island Bridge, opposite Hill & Sands' Beef Market, a market for the sale of Fish. He will keep supplied constantly with all the kinds of fish to be had in this vicinity, and hopes by strict attention to the wants of his customers, and carefulness in keeping his stand, to receive a liberal encouragement from his friends and the public.

Saco, May 14, 1856. 3m20

Notice to Creditors.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned have been appointed by the Judge of Probate for the county of York, Commissioners to receive and examine all claims against the estate of Oliver Berry, late of Buxton, in said county deceased, and we have appointed the last Saturday in July and September, and the last Monday in October, 1857, at 2 o'clock, P. M., and the dwelling house of Edmund Hanson, in said Buxton, as the time and place of receiving and examining said claims.

PETER EMERY, } Commissioners.
GEORGE CARLE }

Buxton, May 5, 1857. 3w21

ALFRED BANK,

THERE will be a meeting of the Stockholders, in the Alfred Bank, at its Banking Rooms, on Tuesday, June 16th, at one o'clock, P. M., to see what action they will take in reference to the act of the Legislature of Maine, granting leave to extend the charter and increase the capital stock of said Bank, and the transaction of any other legal business. Per order of Directors,

JOHN N. STIMSON, Cashier.

Alfred, Me., May 18, 1857. 2w21

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have formed a co-partnership as *Attorneys and Counsellors at Law*, under the firm of *Appleton & Goodenow*, and will attend to all business appropriate to their profession at he office heretofore occupied by N. D. APPLETON, in ALFRED. NATHAN D. APPLETON.

JOHN H. GOODENOW.

Alfred, March 23, 1857. 13

At a Court of Probate held at Biddeford, within and for the County of York, on the first Tuesday in May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and fifty seven, by the Honorable Edward E. Bourne, Judge of said Court:

THOMAS LORD, named Executor, in a certain instrument, purporting to be the last will and testament of Susan C. Lord, late of Kennebunk in said County, deceased, having presented the same for probate:

Ordered, That the said executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively, in the Union and Eastern Journal, printed at Biddeford, that they may appear at a probate court, to be held at York, in said county, on the first Tuesday of June next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of the said deceased.

20 Attest, Francis Bacon, Register.

A true copy, Attest, Francis Bacon, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Biddeford, within and for the County of York, on the first Tuesday in May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, by the Honorable Edward E. Bourne, Judge of said Court:

CHARLES HILL, named Executor in a certain instrument, purporting to be the last will and testament of John Hill, late of Saco, in said County, deceased, having presented the same for probate:

Ordered, That the said executor give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Union and Eastern Journal, printed in Biddeford, in said county, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at York, in said county, on the first Tuesday in June next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of the said deceased.

20 Attest, Francis Bacon, Register.

A true copy, Attest, Francis Bacon, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Biddeford, within and for the County of York, on the first Tuesday in May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, by the Honorable Edward E Bourne, Judge of said Court:

ON the petition of Wolcott Hamlin, guardian of Albert F. Hill, a minor, and child of Mary Hill late of Dover, in the State of New Hampshire in said County, deceased, praying for license to sell and convey, at public auction, or private sale, all the right, title and interest of his said ward in and to certain real estate, situated in Parsonsfield in said county, and the proceeds thereof to put to interest. viz: A certain farm more fully described in said petition:

Ordered,

That the said petitioner give notice thereof to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively, in the Union & Eastern Journal, printed at Biddeford, in said county, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at York, in said county, on the first Tuesday of June next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

20 Attest, Francis Bacon, Register.

A true copy, Attest, Francis Bacon, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Biddeford, within and for the County of York, on the first Tuesday in May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, by the Honorable Edward E. Bourne, Judge of said Court:

ON the petition of Nathan D. Appleton, administrator of the estate of Charles Wells late of Wells, in said County, deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts which he owed at the time of his death, by the sum of one hundred dollars, and praying for a license to sell and convey so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges:

Ordered, That the petitioner give notice thereof to the heirs of said deceased, and to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Union and Eastern Journal, printed in Biddeford, in said county, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be holden at York, in said county, on the first Tuesday in June next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

20 Attest, Francis Bacon, Register.

A true copy, Attest, Francis Bacon, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Biddeford, within and for the County of York, on the first Tuesday in May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, by the Honorable Edward E. Bourne, Judge of said Court:

ON the petition of Moses Hooper, interested in the estate of Anna Hooper, late of Kennebunkport, in said County, deceased, praying that administration of the estate of said deceased may be granted to him.

Ordered, That the petitioner cite the next of kin to take administration, and give notice thereof to the heirs of said deceased, and to all persons interested in said estate by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Union and Eastern Journal, printed at Biddeford, in said county, three weeks successively that they may appear at a Probate Court to be holden at York, in said county, on the first Tuesday in June next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

20 Attest, Francis Bacon, Register.

A true copy, Attest, Francis Bacon, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Biddeford, within and for the County of York, on the first Tuesday in May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, by the Honorable Edward E. Bourne, Judge of said Court:

ON the petition of Simon Wardwell, a son of Eliakim Wardwell, late of Saco, in said county, deceased, praying that administration of the estate of said deceased may be granted to him or to some other suitable person:

Ordered, That the petitioner cite the widow and next of kin to take administration, and give notice thereof to the heirs of said deceased, and to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Union and Eastern Journal, printed at Biddeford, in said county, that they may appear at a Probate Court, to be held at York, in said county, on the first Tuesday in June next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

20 Attest, Francis Bacon, Register.

A true copy, Attest, Francis Bacon, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Biddeford, within and for the County of York, on the first Tuesday in May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, by the Honorable Edward E. Bourne, Judge of said Court:

ON the petition of Kezia Lord, Administratrix of the estate of Benjamin Lord, third, late of Lebanon in said County, deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the debts which he owed at the time of his death by the sum of one hundred and thirty dollars, and praying for a license to sell and convey the whole of the real estate of said deceased, at public auction or private sale, because by a partial sale the residue would be greatly injured:

Ordered, That the petitioner give notice thereof to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Union & Eastern Journal, printed in Biddeford, in said county, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at South Berwick, in said county, on the first Tuesday in July next, at 10 of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

20 Attest, Francis Bacon, Register.

A true copy, Attest, Francis Bacon, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Biddeford, within and for the County of York, on the first Tuesday in May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, by the Honorable Edward E. Bourne, Judge of said Court:

DANIEL HILL, named Executor in a certain instrument, purporting to be the last will and testament of Lyman Getchell late of Biddeford in said County, deceased, having presented the same for probate:

Ordered, That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Union and Eastern Journal, printed at Biddeford, in said county, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at York, in said county, on the first Tuesday in June next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of the said deceased.

20 Attest, Francis Bacon, Register.

A true copy, Attest, Francis Bacon, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Biddeford, within and for the County of York, on the first Tuesday in May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, by the Honorable Edward E. Bourne, Judge of said Court:

ELISHA A. BRADEEN named Executor in a certain instrument, purporting to be the last will and testament of Edmund Garey late of Waterborough in said County, deceased having presented the same for probate:

Ordered, That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Union and Eastern Journal printed in Biddeford, in said county, for three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Limerick, in said county, on the first Tuesday in Sept. next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be allowed as the last will and testament ofihe said deceased.

20 Attest, Francis Bacon, Register.

A true copy, Attest, Francis Bacon, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Biddeford, within and for the County of York, on the first Tuesday in May, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, by the Honorable Edward E. Bourne Judge, of said County:

ON the petition of Kezia Lord, Administratrix of the estate of Benjamin Lord, third, late of Lebanon in said County, deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the debts which he owed at the time of his death by the sum of one hundred and thirty dollars, and praying for a license to sell and convey the whole of the real estate of said deceased, at public auction or private sale, because by a partial sale the residue would be greatly injured:

Ordered, That the petitioner give notice thereof to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Union and Eastern Journal, printed in Biddeford, in said county, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be holden in S Berwick in said County, on the first Tuesday in July next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

20 Attest, Francis Bacon, Register.

A true copy, Attest, Francis Bacon, Register.

At a Court of Probate, held at Biddeford, within and for the County of York, on the first Tuesday in May, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, by the Honorable Edward E. Bourne, Judge of said Court:

ON the petition of Richard Eastman Guardian of Charles Moulton, a minor and child of Chas Moulton late of Parsonsfield, in said county, deceased, representing that said minor is seized and possessed of the following described real estate, viz—One undivided third part of a lot of land in said Parsonsfield—more fully described in said petition.

That an advantageous offer of one hundred and fifty dollars has been made by Isaac Moulton of Parsonsfield, in said County, which offer it is for the interest of all concerned immediately to accept; and the proceeds of sale to be put out on interest for the benefit of the said minor, and praying that license may be granted him to sell and convey the interest aforesaid, according to the statute in such cases made and provided.

Ordered, That the petitioner give notice thereof to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Union and Eastern Journal, printed in Biddeford, in said County, for three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at York, in said County, on the first Tuesday in June next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of the said deceased.

20 Attest, Francis Bacon, Register.

A true copy, Attest, Francis Bacon, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Biddeford, within and for the County of York, on the first Tuesday in May, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, by the Honorable Edward E. Bourne, Judge of said Court:

ON the petition of ED MUND KNIGHT, interested in the estate of Charity McKusick, late of Cornish, in said County, deceased, praying that administration of the estate of said deceased may be granted to him:

Ordered That the petitioner cite, the next of kin to take administration, and give notice thereof to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested, in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Union & Eastern Journal, printed in Biddeford, in said county, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at South Berwick, in said county, on the first Tuesday in July next, at 10 of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

20 Attest, Francis Bacon, Register.

A true copy, Attest, Francis Bacon, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Biddeford, within and for the County of York, on the first Tuesday in May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, by the Honorable Edward E. Bourne, Judge of said Court:

POLLY GOODWIN, Administratrix of the estate of Reuben Goodwin, late of Lyman, in said County, deceased, having presented her first account of administration of the estate of said deceased, for allowance:

Also, her petition, as widow of said deceased for an allowance out of his personal estate:

Ordered, That the said Polly Goodwin give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Union and Eastern Journal, printed in Biddeford in said county, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at York, in said county, on the first Tuesday in June next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why said account should not be allowed, and the prayer of said petitioner granted.

20 Attest, Francis Bacon, Register.

A true copy, Attest, Francis Bacon, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Biddeford, within and for the county of York, on the first Tuesday in May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and fifty seven, by the Honorable Edward E. Bourne, Judge of said Court:

JOSIAH A. STEVENS, named Executor, in a certain instrument, purporting to be the last will and testament of Aaron Stevens, late of Kennebunkport, in said County, deceased, having presented the same for probate:

Ordered, That the said executor give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Union and Eastern Journal, printed at Biddeford, in said county, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at York, in said county, on the first Tuesday in June next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved and allowed as the last will and testament of the said deceased.

20 Attest, Francis Bacon, Register.

A true copy, Attest, Francis Bacon, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Biddeford, within and for the County of York, on the first Tuesday in May, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, by the Honorable Edward E. Bourne, Judge of said Court:

AARON M. MELLEN, named Executor in a certain instrument, purporting to be the last will and testament of David Libby, late of Kennebunkport in said County, deceased, having presented the same for probate:

Ordered, That the said Executor give

JUST ARRIVED,
NOT
THE MAMMOTH STEAMSHIP

But a stock of goods, the best ever offered in this city, consisting of

BROADCLOTHS, DOESKINS, Cassimeres and Vestings.

ALSO, GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS

Comprising a large assortment of Shirts, Bosoms, Collars, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Socks, &c. which will be sold at extremely low prices

GENTLEMEN

In want of a good, neat, Custom Made Coat, Vest, pair of Pants, or an entire suit, cut to fit, and made up in the most substantial and workmanlike manner will do well to call on the subscriber, as he feels confident of giving perfect satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.

Spring and Summer Clothing.

The Subscriber would call the attention of gentlemen to the fact that if they wish to save 25 per cent in purchasing their Spring and Summer Clothing, and also to keep up with the times by following the latest fashions and best styles, to call at the **GREAT CLOTHING EMPORIUM of GILPATRICK'S, No. 3 Washington Block, opposite the Pepperell Counting Room.**

PIECE GOODS.

A good assortment of Broadcloths, Doeskins Cassimeres, Vestings, Trummings, &c., which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest, to those who prefer to have their garments cut and made up elsewhere. Cutting done for others to make.

The subscriber would return his sincere thanks to the citizens of Biddeford and Saco, for their liberal patronage bestowed upon him heretofore, and would respectfully solicit a continuance of the same. C. L. GILPATRICK,
Merchant Tailor.

Biddeford, April 20, 1857. 2m17

MURRAY'S
(IMPROVED)
Physical & Purifying BITTERS.

THESE BITTERS are composed of articles entirely from the Vegetable Kingdom, selected with particular care; being those articles ranked among the most popular vegetable remedies of the present day. The combination of articles in this preparation is such that they have all the effect of the most powerful purgative medicine, when used in large doses, and yet are so mild in their operation, that they may be given to persons in the most delicate health with perfect safety. They are made very agreeable in taste—are exceedingly efficacious in restoring constitutions broken down by sedentary habits—increase the quantity of blood—restore the action of the stomach—and impart to the wan and emaciated system of the invalid the vigor and glow of health. These Bitters have been used, and are recommended as a good Medicine for the cure of Indigestion or Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Loss of Appetite, General Debility, Faintness and Sinking of the Stomach, Lowness of Spirits, Costiveness, Dizziness, Night sweats, Nervous or Sick Head Ache, Acidity of the Stomach, Bilious Affections, and all diseases caused by an unhealthy state of the Stomach or Bowels. Let the sufferer use them a short time according to the directions and soon be convinced that all is true which is said of the article.

Prepared under the *immediate* inspection of the original Proprietor, T. J. MURRAY, and for sale wholesale and retail, by

S. S. Mitchell.

17tf Opposite York Hotel, Saco, Me.

For sale in Biddeford by W. C. DYER, Central Block.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

THE great reputation of Singer's Sewing Machine is founded on the fact, that they are perfectly adapted to every variety of work, and that each one of them, kept Employed, will earn not less than

One Thousand Dollars a Year.

All persons desiring full and reliable information about these machines—sizes, prices, modes of purchasing, &c.—can obtain it by applying, by letter or otherwise, for a copy of I M Singer & Co's Gazette, a beautiful Pictorial Paper, entirely devoted to Sewing Machine interests. It will be sent gratis.

Local Agents.

Wanted in every Town in the United States, to whom liberal inducements are offered.

N. B.—We have made arrangements with many editors and publishers of newspapers highly profitable and satisfactory to them, and wish to make similar contracts with every newspaper and magazine in the country. For full particulars address

I. M. SINGER & CO.,
323 Broadway, N. York.

3m12

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

New York & Portland.

The splendid and fast steamer WESTERNPORT, Capt. S. C. Berry, will run regularly between New York and Portland, as follows: Leave Brown's wharf every WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, and returning leave New York, Pier 12 N. R., every SATURDAY afternoon, at the same hour.

This vessel has just been fitted up with new and powerful machinery, and very fine accommodations for passengers, making this the most speedy, safe and comfortable route for travellers between New York and Maine.

Passage $4 50. No charge for State Rooms.

Goods forwarded by this line to and from Montreal Quebec, Bangor, Augusta, Eastport and St. John, with despatch at the cheapest rates.

For freight or passage apply to

EMERY & FOX,
Brown's Wharf, Portland,

Or to H. B. CROMWELL, Pier 12 N. R., New York

43—6 mos

C. W. BOOTHBY,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Opposite the Saco House, Main st., Saco

WILL cut and make Gentlemen's Garments in the latest style and most durable manner. Also, for sale at his store a good assortment of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Vestings, &c., and Gents. Furnishing Goods, such as Shirts, Bosoms, Collars, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Socks, &c.

Saco, June 2, 1856. 23tf

PATENT SELF-HEATING
Smoothing Irons.

One Cent's Worth of Charcoal

sufficient for a day's ironing; a further supply just received and for sale by

GEO. I. GOODWIN,
York Bank Building, Saco.

July 14th. 29

Horse-Power for sale

BUILT and used by G. D. Hamlin in the manufacture of his celebrated White Oak Pumps. Also, A few of those Pumps on hand which will be sold at a discount of 25 per cent from his former prices.

By G. I. GOODWIN.
York Bank Building, Saco.

tf12

W. N. JORDAN.
DENTIST.

[Office No. 6, Crystal Arcade, Liberty St. Biddeford.

H. F. ATEN, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon.

Office hours—from 10 to 12 A. M., and from 6 to 8 P. M.

OFFICE—No. 9 Central Block. RESIDENCE—Chas. Morgan's, Chestnut Street.

☞ Particular attention paid to diseases of the eye. 1yr1

FOR SALE

A GOOD NEW TWO STORY DWELLING HOUSE situated on High Street Saco, built by Joshua Chadbourne, of the best materials, and with the best of workmanship, agreeable to his own use. A new barn and kitchen has been added the last fall. The above named property will be sold low, on good terms. For further particulars inquire of the subscriber.

SAMUEL WHITE.

Biddeford, Mar., 20, 1857. 12tf

WANTED

IN every town of the State of Maine, an active and enterprising agent for our new list of valuable Books. With a capital of $25 to commence with, an agent can make from $3 to $5 per day. Our Catalogue of works designed exclusively for agents, is the largest and best of any Publishers in the United States, including fifty different kinds and styles of Binding.

Please address, L. P. CROWN & CO.
2m13 Publishers, 61 Cornhill, Boston.

MONEY WANTED

ON LOANS by the City of Biddeford, for which six per cent will be paid.

L. LORING, Jr., Treasurer of Biddeford.

April 13, 1857. tf14

Grass Seed.

HERDS Grass and Clover Seed, for sale by J. GILPATRIC.

Saco, April 4, 1857. 14tf

MAINE TOWNSMAN

JUST RECEIVED and for sale at Boyden's, a new edition of the Maine Townsman.

tf20 No. 6 Washington Block.

TREMONT MILLS.

TEAS, COFFEES, CHOCOLATES, COCOAS, SPICES, &c.

Wholesale and also in small Packages,

E. E. DYER & Co.,
(Sign of the Chinaman grinding coffee.)

141 Washington Street, Boston

SUPPLY the best, finest and purest articles, at *lowest cash prices*. Their Stock consists of

Teas, Coffees, Chocolates, Allspice, Pepper Mustard, Ginger, Cayenne Pepper, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Cloves, Cream Tartar, Taraxacum, or Prepared Dandelion Root, &c.

Having every facility for manufacturing and preparing the several articles named, the public may rely upon having them *pure and genuine*, as they are put up carefully, and bear our name and label, "TREMONT MILLS, E. E. DYER & Co." To give consumers some idea of our sales, we annex the following scale of prices, viz:—

5 lb. Souchong Tea,	1.50	5 lb Mocha Coffee,	1.00
5 lb. Oolong "	1.75	5 lb. Java "	90
5 lb. Y. Hyson "	2.25	8 lb. good "	1.00

☞ The Spices are put up in 1 4 and 1-2 lb cases, expressly for family use, and are warranted to be strictly a pure article, and only need a trial to establish them in the public favor.

SPANISH COFFEE. We would call the attention of consumers and dealers to our *Spanish Coffee*, an article which is highly esteemed, and gives the greatest satisfaction. It is prepared with particular care, and by a peculiar process in roasting, one pound of this coffee, it is believed, is equal to 1 1-2 lbs of any other.

DANDELION COFFEE. This article is carefully prepared at our mills, and put up in packages having our trade mark, and may be relied upon as the best and most approved mixture of dandelion and coffee.

TARAXACUM, *or Prepared Dandelion Root*. This article is prepared and roasted at our Mills, is retailed by family grocers generally in city and country, and bearing our trade mark, "*Chinaman grinding coffee*," may be relied upon as the GENUINE ARTICLE. The proportion used is about one half the quantity of Coffee.—The price is 20 cents per pound, and it is warranted to be the same as that which has been sold for fifty cents a pound by Druggists.

The medical properties of Dandelion are well known, and held in high estimation by all who use it. This being a preparation of the root, with all its medicinal virtues retained, can be mixed with coffee or not, as best suits the taste, and will be found cheap and economical as a family beverage, one pound nearly being equal to two pounds of coffee. It is prescribed by many eminent physicians, to invalids, children and aged persons, as a nutritious beverage, and as a remedy for Dyspepsia, Bilious Affections, &c.

☞ Be careful to observe that our Taraxacum has our trade mark, "*Chinaman grinding coffee*," as there are many imitations of our article *called* Taraxacum in the market.

To Grocers and Dealers, a liberal discount is made, enabling them to supply their customers at the same low rates.

TO CASH CUSTOMERS. Our object being to secure large sales at small profits, we offer inducements which cannot be afforded by those who do business on the credit system; and we confidently invite an examination of the *quality* of our stock, and our prices, as compared with those of any other house.

Boston, April 10, 1857. 6mos15

A VERDICT RENDERED,

NOT IN THE

Dalton Divorce Case,

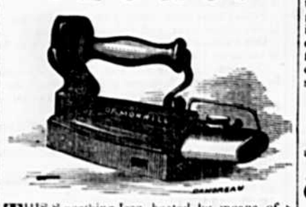
But in favor of

MORRILL'S

Patent Self-Heating

SMOOTHING and TAILORS'

IRONS.



THIS Smoothing Iron, heated by means of a Spirit Lamp, in combination with a Blow Pipe, makes and consumes its own gas. It can be heated from luke-warm to scorching heat, if desired, and maintain a uniform heat while the process of ironing is going on. It has, in connection with the Iron, a Gas Chamber, with which water can be heated for making starch or other purposes.

The Norwich Courier speaks of it as follows: "What all other Flat-Irons have failed to do, "Morrill's Patent" has accomplished; it has successfully combined all the requisites of convenience in form, economy in kind and quantity of fuel for heating, facility and expedition in heating, and capacity for keeping up a steady uniform heat at any degree of temperature at which it may be "set," and which the nature of the service may demand."

County rights in the State of Maine to make or vend this Iron, can be had by applying to the subscriber, or G. Woodman, Biddeford, Me. Also State rights for New Hampshire and Vermont.

BENJ. F. DAY,
19tf Residence on Emery's Lane.

FIRST PREMIUM AMBROTYPES AND DAGUERREOTYPES.

The subscriber respectfully invites all in want of perfect Ambrotypes or Daguerreotypes to give him a call, being confident that, (having more than nine years' practice in the art, and having taken the *Highest Premium* for the four last years,) he can make better Pictures than can be obtained at any other place in this vicinity.

All Pictures taken as CHEAP as can be obtained at any place in Biddeford or Saco, and warranted to give perfect satisfaction.

Rooms open daily for reception of Visitors.

CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS.

E. H. McKENNEY,
No. 6 Central Block,
BIDDEFORD, - - MAINE.

PATENT SELF-HEATING
Smoothing Irons.

One Cent's Worth of Charcoal

sufficient for a day's ironing; a further supply just received and for sale by

GEO. I. GOODWIN,
York Bank Building, Saco.

July 14th. 29

Horse-Power for sale

BUILT and used by G. D. Hamlin in the manufacture of his celebrated White Oak Pumps. Also, A few of those Pumps on hand which will be sold at a discount of 25 per cent from his former prices.

By G. I. GOODWIN.
York Bank Building, Saco.

tf12

W. N. JORDAN.
DENTIST.

[Office No. 6, Crystal Arcade, Liberty St. Biddeford.

H. F. ATEN, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon.

Office hours—from 10 to 12 A. M., and from 6 to 8 P. M.

OFFICE—No. 9 Central Block. RESIDENCE—Chas. Morgan's, Chestnut Street.

☞ Particular attention paid to diseases of the eye. 1yr1

FOR SALE

A GOOD NEW TWO STORY DWELLING HOUSE situated on High Street Saco, built by Joshua Chadbourne, of the best materials, and with the best of workmanship, agreeable to his own use. A new barn and kitchen has been added the last fall. The above named property will be sold low, on good terms. For further particulars inquire of the subscriber.

SAMUEL WHITE.

Biddeford, Mar., 20, 1857. 12tf

WANTED

IN every town of the State of Maine, an active and enterprising agent for our new list of valuable Books. With a capital of $25 to commence with, an agent can make from $3 to $5 per day. Our Catalogue of works designed exclusively for agents, is the largest and best of any Publishers in the United States, including fifty different kinds and styles of Binding.

Please address, L. P. CROWN & CO.
2m13 Publishers, 61 Cornhill, Boston.

MONEY WANTED

ON LOANS by the City of Biddeford, for which six per cent will be paid.

L. LORING, Jr., Treasurer of Biddeford.

April 13, 1857. tf14

Grass Seed.

HERDS Grass and Clover Seed, for sale by J. GILPATRIC.

Saco, April 4, 1857. 14tf

MAINE TOWNSMAN

JUST RECEIVED and for sale at Boyden's, a new edition of the Maine Townsman.

tf20 No. 6 Washington Block.

THE EASTERN Express Company!!

Formed by the Combination of the Express Companies of

HODGMAN, CARR & CO.,
CARPENTER & CO.,
WINSLOW & CO.,

Will continue the Express Business between

Boston and the State of Maine.

—OVER THE—

Eastern, Boston & Maine, York & Cumberland, Kennebec & Portland, Somerset & Kennebec, Androscoggin & Kennebec, and Penobscot and Kennebec Railroads.

And by Steamboats Between

Boston and Portland, Portland and Bangor, Boston and Augusta, and Boston and Bangor.

Their Expresses will be in charge of their own Messengers, and they have responsible agents in all towns on the routes, and are enabled to offer increased facilities to the public for the transaction of business.

PROPRIETORS.

F. H. HODGMAN, Bangor. J. N. WINSLOW, Portland.
G. S. CARPENTER, Augusta. F. W. CARR, Boston.
J. R. HALL, Boston.

They assume no responsibility for loss by Fire or perils of the Sea, nor for the delivery of packages going beyond their route, after they have left their hands.

Office in Saco, Hayes' Block, 22 Factory Island. In Biddeford, at Cleaves & Kimball's.

G. A. CARTER, Agent.

1yr18

ECONOMY IN PRINTING.

Every Man his own Printer

LOWE'S PATENT
Portable Printing & Copying Press.

THIS Press will print from any kind of Type, Dies, Wood Cuts, or Electrotypes, giving as perfect an impression as any other press now in use, and may be used by any lad of ordinary capacity. All kinds of Fancy and Ornamental Printing may be executed with this Press in the neatest possible manner. Any kind of paper, of whatever quality or color, may be used, *damp or dry*; also, all kinds of card-board.

This Press is most admirably adapted for printing Shop Bills, Labels, Visiting or Business Cards, Bill Heads, Envelopes, Railroad Receipts, Tea, Coffee, or Salt Bags, and as a Copying Press, is superior to any thing now in use. The larger sizes will be found very useful to printers for taking *Proof sheet Impressions*, and doing Job Work. It may be used by merchants, professional men, or any one who may wish a card of any kind.—This Press is very simple, strong, durable, and easily kept in order. The smallest size occupies a space of 6 by 8 inches, weighing only 5 1-2 pounds, and will be furnished

FOR THE LOW PRICE OF FIVE DOLLARS.

There are three sizes—the $5 size prints a sheet of paper 5 by 6 inches; the $10 size prints a sheet of paper 8 by 12 inches, the $15 size prints a sheet of paper 13 by 17 inches, and on the receipt of the above named prices, the presses will be sent to any part of the country.

A few hours work, by a small boy, will save the cost of this Press, and do the work as well as the most skillful workman. Our friends and the public are respectfully invited to call and examine this WONDER OF THE AGE! which is on exhibition and for sale at 144 Washington street, first door north of the Old South Church. All orders promptly attended to. Address, (postage stamp enclosed,)

LOWE PRESS COMPANY,
144 Washington St., Boston.

All kinds of Paper, Cards, Envelopes, Bronze and Inks for sale. ☞ AGENTS WANTED.

Boston, April, 1857. 6m14

CARPETINGS! SPRING STYLES!

S. T. SHANNON is receiving each week, new and

DESIRABLE STYLES OF

CARPETINGS.

—ALSO,—

4-4, 6-4, 8-4, PAINTED CARPETINGS, and 4-4, 6 4, 8-4

White and Check Mattings.

☞ ALL OF WHICH WILL BE SOLD

LOW FOR CASH.

Saco, April 15, 1857. 6w16

CHARLES H. DENNETT,
(Successor to John A. Berry,)
DEALER IN

Books, Stationery,

PAPER HANGINGS and Borders.

—ALSO,—

Chimney Prints, Window Shades, CURTAIN FIXTURES &c.,

3m MAIN STREET, SACO. 13

Notice to the Public.

THE wants of this community have for a long time demanded a

JOB MACHINE SHOP
—AND—
IRON RAILING AND FENCE MAKING ESTABLISHMENT.

This want is now supplied by MARK PRIME, at the

STEAM MILL, IN BIDDEFORD,

where he is prepared to execute with dispatch all orders in either branch of his business.

He is prepared to furnish any pattern of Fence that can be found in Boston, and at low prices.

☞ Particular attention will be given to Fences for Front Yards and Cemetery Lots, and Mill Work.

All orders will meet with prompt attention addressed to the subscriber at Saco.

MARK PRIME,
Jan 30, 1857. 5tf

Read! Read!! Read!!!

A Special call to Purchasers of W. I. Goods and Groceries.

Be it known that Bacon, Clark & Co., at their Store No. 18 Central Block, have on hand and are now receiving the best assortment of Family Groceries, ever offered to the Inhabitants of this city and vicinity, comprising every article usually found in a Store of this class.

All our Goods having been selected with great care, expressly for our own trade, we feel warranted in saying that every article sold by us shall be of a superior quality and at prices that will defy competition.

Housekeepers and all in want of goods in our line are respectfully invited to call before purchasing elsewhere.

51

Job Waggons. Jobbing.

THE Subscribers have furnished themselves with convenient Waggons, and with horses, and are prepared to do any kind of work, such as the transportation of goods, moving families, furniture, and similar business at all times at short notice.

We keep Stages at G. C. Boyden's, Liberty St., and at Cummings & Nason's, Smith's corner, where orders may be left, and they will be punctually attended to.

Personal application may be made to J. S. Weeks, at the Depot, or of the drivers.

WORKS & BANKS.

Biddeford, Sept. 10, 1856. 1yr37*

Farm in York For Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale his Farm, pleasantly situated on the west bank of York river, within a mile of York village, and containing about one hundred and twenty acres of excellent wood, tillage and pasture land.

This is one of the most fertile, productive and valuable Farms in York, and will be sold at a fair price. JOSEPH SEAWARD,
3m15* Kittery Point, Me.

Stillman B. Allen,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, NOTARY PUBLIC,

KITTERY, York County, - - MAINE.

WILL attend to legal business in the Courts of York, and Rockingham Counties; and will pay special attention to the collection of demands and other business in Portsmouth and in Kittery, York and Eliot. He will also prosecute Pension, Bounty Land, and other claims against the Government.

Refers to Hon. D. Goodenow, Hon. Wm. C. Allen and N. D. Appleton, Esq., Alfred, Me., and Wm. H. Y. Hacket and A. R. Hatch, Esqs. Portsmouth. 1y1

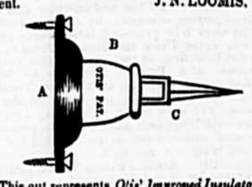
☞ *The highest cash price paid for Land Warrants.*

OTIS'S LIGHTNING RODS.

From PROFESSOR LOOMIS of Ga.

"Having for the past 8 years given considerable attention to the various departments of electrical science, and having examined many lightning conductors, North and South, I have no hesitancy in pronouncing Otis' Patent Insulated Lightning Conductor, as embodying more of the necessary scientific principles, and of the conditions of certain protection, than any now in use in this country.

The elegant and perfect method of insulation constitutes its chief excellence, while it combines all the advantages of other rods. *When the rod passes through glass rings, which are supported by metallic iron bolts screwed into the walls of the house*, as in the old method, the glass is easily broken. 1st, by being interposed between two metallic surfaces; 3d, by the condensation of the atmosphere before an electrical current, 3d, by the violent collapse of the air which immediately follows—and 4th, by the heat of the electrical discharge, like the pouring of hot water into a glass tumbler. The insulators, being thus broken, the electrical fluid is even invited into the building, (by the rod coming in contact with the iron bolt.) *Many houses with this imperfect protection, have been destroyed by lightning.* But a few days since I saw a small brick house struck, though *protected* by two such rods. I regard the inventor of this *new conductor* as a benefactor of mankind, in having furnished the world with so certain a protection to life and property against the most terrific agent. J. N. LOOMIS.



This cut represents *Otis' Improved Insulator:—A* being the collar which secures the insulator to the building:—B the solid glass bolt introduced between the rod and building—C the lateral point, with the aperture through which the rod passes.

CLEAVES & KIMBALL of Biddeford,

are Agents for the sale of Town and County rights for Otis's Patent in this State and New Hampshire, and they would add that they know of no legitimate business which offers so many inducements to young men of small capital, as this.

Orders addressed to them or to D. L. TOPPAN, Saco, for rods in this Co, will receive prompt attention.

N B. *The rod running through glass rings, referred to by Prof. Loomis, will be furnished and put up by Otis's Agents for 6 1-4 to 8 cts. per foot.

March 25th, 1857. 14—3mos.

AMERCIAN & FOREIGN PATENTS.

R. H. EDDY, Solicitor of PATENTS

(LATE AGENT OF U. S. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, UNDER THE ACT OF 1837.)

No. 76 State Street, opposite Kilby St., Boston

AFTER an extensive practice of upwards of twenty years, continues to secure Patents in the United States; also in Great Britain, France, and other foreign countries. Caveats, Specifications, Assignments, and all Papers or Drawings for Patents, executed on liberal terms, and with despatch. Researches made into American or Foreign works, to determine the validity or utility of Patents or Inventions,—and legal or other advice rendered in all matters touching the same. Copies of the claims of any Patent furnished by remitting one dollar. Assignments recorded at Washington.

This Agency is not only the largest in New England, but through it inventors have advantages for securing patents, or ascertaining the patentability of inventions, unsurpassed by, if not immeasurably superior to, any which can be offered them elsewhere. The testimonials given below prove that none is MORE SUCCESSFUL AT THE PATENT OFFICE than the subscriber; and as SUCCESS IS THE BEST PROOF OF ADVANTAGES AND ABILITY, he would add that he has abundant reason to believe, and can prove, that at no other office of the kind, are the charges for professional services so moderate. The immense practice of the subscriber during twenty years past, has enabled him to accumulate a vast collection of specifications and official decisions relative to patents. These, besides his extensive library of legal and mechanical works, and full accounts of patents granted in the United States and Europe, render him able, beyond question, to offer superior facilities for obtaining patents.

All necessity of a journey to Washington to procure a patent, and the usual great delay there, are here saved inventors.

TESTIMONIALS.

"During the time I occupied the office of Commissioner of patents, R. H. Eddy, Esq., of Boston, did business at the Patent Office as Solicitor for procuring Patents. There were few, if any persons acting in that capacity, who had so much business before the Patent Office; and there were none who conducted it with more skill, fidelity and success. I regard Mr. Eddy as one of the best informed and most skillful Patent Solicitors in the United States, and have no hesitation in assuring inventors that they cannot employ a person more competent and trustworthy, and more capable of putting their applications in a form to secure for them an early and favorable consideration at the Patent Office.

EDMUND BURKE,
Late Commissioner of Patents"

From the present Commissioner.

"AUGUST 17, 1855.—During the time I have held the office of Commissioner of Patents, R. H. Eddy, Esq., of Boston, has been extensively engaged in the transaction of business with the Office, as a Solicitor. He is thoroughly acquainted with the law, and the rules of practice of the Office. I regard him as one of the most capable and successful practioners with whom I have had official intercourse.

CHAS. MASON,
1y37 Commissioner of Patents.

H. & F. P. JOHNSTON,

DEALERS IN

Marble Grave Stones, Monuments, TOMBS, TABLES AND SOAP STONES.

Persons desirous of purchasing are requested to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.—Work warranted to be as well done as at any other shop and as cheap as the cheapest.

6m20 Pepperell Square, Saco.

THE BEST LAMP IN THE WORLD IS THE PATENT

SELF-GENERATING GAS LAMP!

Particularly adapted to Churches, Hotels, Halls Factories, Stores, Parlors, Families.

Some of its good qualities.

It is perfectly safe. No chance for explosion. It is not extinguished by any ordinary wind. It requires re-wicking only once in six months. It will not get out of order. A child may take care of it. It is unequaled for reading or sewing. The light is uninjurious to the eyes. For economy, cleanliness and comfort, it defies competition, and is the best light in the world.

There is nothing more desirable, when engaged in any avocation, than a good light. The Sun is all right for the day—we want something like it for the night. Candles were invented in 1290, and have ever been denounced in consequence of prematurely injuring the eyes by their perunious flame. We desire a more natural light, and it has been discovered and patented, and has been testified by thousands since that time. The brilliancy of its flame is unequalled by any other artificial burner.

The material used in these Lamps, is common Burning Fluid.

All Fluid and Oil Lamps can be altered into Gas Lamps.

The Gas Lamp is intended for common family use, and sells from $1.25 to $3.00, according to style. We also have them suitable for Stores, Churches, Hotels, &c.

We wish it understood that this Lamp will give the same amount of light as three Stearine Candles for one half cent an hour, and the right of one 4 foot gas burner for one cent an hour.

The right for the sale and manufacture of these Lamps for the county of York, is for sale on reasonable terms, and any person can make from one hundred to two hundred dollars a month, by travelling through this county and retailing these Lamps. Persons wishing to engage in a VERY PROFITABLE BUSINESS, will do well to address the subscriber, as they will be furnished with any desired information, and he will guarantee that they shall find it well worthy their attention, as it is now considered by those who have used it longest, the *most valuable Lamp ever invented.*

Address, C. W. MAGOUN,
16tf Bath, Maine.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the following described property, situated in Kennebunk Lower Village, near Kennebunkport:

One large and convenient store and lot near the west end of the bridge. This store is one of the best located, stands for business in the place, well fitted in every respect. The upper story is a good dwelling house for a small family. Also, on the same lot is a Blacksmith Shop, and Ship Yard, where small vessels have been built, opposite the store a large, pleasant and dry house lot, containing land enough for a good garden.

Also some eight or ten house lots near the school house. Also, a piece of Mowing or tillage land of about seven acres, centrally located, and good land.

The above property will be sold on favorable terms as the owner wishes to close up his business.

EZEKIEL WORMWOOD.

Kennebunk, May 12, 1857. 3w20*

Science against Strength.

A Superior article of WASHING POWDER, for sale by HASKELTINE & HOWARD.

FOUR HUNDRED HOUSE LOTS

And other Valuable Real Estate.

THE following described Real Estate, comprising House Lots, and other property, eligibly situated in the villages of Saco and Biddeford, will be sold by the proprietors, at prices and on terms favorable to purchasers.

The House Lots, about 400 in number, are principally situated in Saco, between the Railroad Depots of Biddeford and Saco—a portion of them above the Railroad, and a portion below, in a pleasant and healthy location, and commanding a fine view of both villages. They are advantageously situated for the residence of persons having business in either Saco or Biddeford, being within six minutes walk of Main street and Pepperell Square, Saco, and five minutes walk of the Machine Shop and Cotton Mill of the Laconia, Pepperell and Water Power Corporations of Biddeford. A substantial Bridge, 375 feet long and 42 feet wide, resting on granite piers, and with footwalks has been built across the Saco River, thus connecting the lots with Biddeford, and placing them within three minutes' walk of Smith's Corner. From this bridge a street is graded to the Railroad Crossing on Water street, which will be extended to Buxton Road. Other streets have been laid out, extending along the margin of the Saco River, and to Water street.

The new road recently laid out by the County Commissioners, extending into the country from Saco, will intersect with Market street, which passes across the above described bridge to Biddeford.

Besides the lots before mentioned, the proprietors have a dozen or more house lots for sale, on Spring's Island, contiguous to the bridge, and within two minutes' walk of the workshops and mills on said island.

They will sell also in lots of from one to five acres, as may be wanted, a tract of land adjoining that which is reserved for house lots. Said tract consists of 44 acres, and is situated on the Western side of the Railroad, and runs to the Buxton road, the line striking that road within a few rods of the Saco Depot.

Warrantee Deeds will be given of all lots sold by the proprietors, A. H. Boyd, Saco; D. E. Somes, Biddeford; Josephus Baldwin and Lawrence Barnes, Nashua, N. H.; William P. Newell, Manchester, N. H.

For further particulars, as to prices and conditions, inquire of D. E. SOMES, of Biddeford agent for the proprietors. 5tf

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Pianofortes and Melodeons,

FOR SALE AND TO LET.

L. R. HORTON & CO.,

Are Agents for J. Chickering's splendid 6 and 7 Octave Pianos. N. M. Lowe's Cottage Pianos plain case, improved action 6 1-2 Octave. Price, $175. Also, Smith's Melodeons, of superior tone and finish. All of the above instruments are for sale on terms which defy competition.

Music Rooms, corner of Liberty and Laconia Streets

Instruction given on the Piano, Melodeon, Guitar, and in thorough Bass.

Old instruments taken in exchange for new.—Second hand Pianos and Melodeons for sale on the most reasonable terms. 1y47

MERCHANT'S CELEBRATED
GARGLING OIL for MAN & BEAST

Has been before the public more than 20 years and is deservedly popular in the cure of

Spavins, Sweeney, Ringbone, Windgalls, Pol Evil, Callous, Cracked Heels, Quil of all kinds Fresh Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, Fistula, Sit fast, Sand Cracks, Strains, Lameness, Foundered Feet, Scratches or Grease, Mange, Foot Rot in Sheep, Garget in Cows, Rheumatism Bites of Animals, External Poisons, Painfull Nervous Affections, Frost Bites, Boils, Corns Whitlows, Burns and Scalds, Chillblains, Chapped Hands, Cramps, Contractions of the Muscles, Swellings, Weakness of the Joints, Cake Breasts, Sore Nipples, Piles, &c.

☞ Pamphlets gratuitously furnished by agent with Testimonials of its utility.

All orders addressed to the Proprietors, M. Tucker & Co., Lockport, N. Y.

☞ For sale by Druggists and Merchants generally, through the United States, British Possessions, and other Countries. And by

W. C. Dyer, Central Block, Biddeford; Tristram Gilman, Saco, and by Druggists generally. Wholesale by H. H. Hay, Portland; Weeks & Potter; Burr, Foster & Co., Boston. 4tf

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HAYES' ALLIED OINTMENT,

AND HUMOR SY UP.

To the Public. Whereas, one Charles H. Kent has been counterfeiting my Allied Ointment, and palming off upon the public an article under the name of the "Genuine Allied Ointment" which ointment is a base imitation of mine. I have commenced an action against the said Kent for the same Professor Hayes, State Assayer for the State of Massachusetts, after having analyzed the two articles, says—"Chemically considered, these two samples cannot be pronounced to be alike." And the certificates which the said Kent is circulating are forgeries and impositions, as the affidavits of the following names prove, viz: A. W. STEARNS, A. S. BUTLER, JOHN S. STAFFORD, M. S. MERRILL. Sworn to before me, N. W. Harmon, J. P. E. D. HAYES.

Lawrence, Mass., June 11, 1856.

AGENTS. Dr. James Sawyer, and Augustus Sawyer, Biddeford; T. Gilman, and D. L. Mitchell, Saco; H. H. Hay, Portland, General Agent. 1y26

WOOD LAND AND HOUSE LOTS

IN BIDDEFORD.

THE Saco Water Power Company, wishing to reduce its real estate, now offer for sale from *One Acre to One Hundred Acres* of good farming land, most of which is well covered with wood and Timber, and located within about ½ of a mile from the village. Also a large number of House and Store Lots in the village. Terms easy.

47tf THOMAS QUINBY, *Agent.*

Winter Arrangement.

ON and after Monday, the 21st inst., the Steamers LEWISTON, Capt. GEO. KNIGHT, and FOREST CITY, Capt. F. A. PARKER, will run as follows:—

Leave Atlantic wharf, Portland, every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, at 7 o'clock P. M., and Central wharf, Boston, every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, at 5 o'clock P. M.

Fare, in Cabin, - - - - - - - - $1,25
" on Deck, - - - - - - - - - 1,00

N. B. Each boat is furnished with a large number of state-rooms, for the accommodation of ladies and families; and travellers are reminded that by taking this line, much saving of time and expense will be made, and that the inconvenience of arriving in Boston at late hours of the night, will be avoided.

The boats arrive in season for passengers to take the earliest trains out of the city.

The Company are not responsible for baggage to an amount exceeding $50 in value, and that personal, unless notice is given and paid for at the rate of one passenger for every $500 additional value.

☞ Freight taken as usual.

1y24 L. BILLINGS, Agent.

BRUSHES, BRUSHES.

A Splendid Lot of HAIR, NAIL, TOOTH, and CLOTHES BRUSHES. Also, the

French Osier Brush,

for Velvets and fine Goods. For sale cheap at

T. GILMAN'S,
40tf Factory Island.

Carriages for Sale.

THE subscribers keep constantly on hand at their shop on Temple St. Saco,

CARRIAGES

of various kinds, embracing Two Wheel Chaises, Top Buggies, Side Spring Wagons, SLEIGHS, &c., &c.,

which they offer to sell at low prices for cash, or on approved credit. Purchasers will find it for their advantage to call and examine our carriages before purchasing

☞ Carriages made to order, and repairing in all branches done on short notice.

CHADBOURNE & GAREY.

Saco, June 13, 1856. 24tf

ARCTUSINE.

A Preparation from the Canada Bear, for promoting the growth and luxuriance of the Hair. For sale by

T. GILMAN,
46tf Factory Island, Saco.

R. L. BOWERS & CO.,

Have just received a large stock of Spring and Summer

CLOTHING!

WHICH THEY ARE SELLING AT

LOW PRICES.

—FOR—

BARGAINS!!

Call at No. 4 Deering's Block,

(Opposite York Hotel,) MAIN STREET,

SACO.

18tf

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, ALWAYS ON HAND AT C. BROOKS INGRAHAM'S STORE No. 3, WASHINGTON Block, LIBERTY STREET, BIDDEFORD, MAINE.

N. B. New Styles Every Week.

Knowing that it is difficult to certain kinds of Dry Goods, the want of them is more worth of them, and as it is *accommodation sometimes* This opportunity to say, that made arrangements, I will fill of that kind, *if possible*, in *stein silk, to a* pattern and that than the *agreeable* taking orders quantity *silk dress.* 19tf

New Goods, New Goods, New Goods, New Goods, New Goods, New Goods, New Goods, New Goods, New Styles, New Styles, New Styles, No. 3 No. 3. New Styles, New Styles, New Styles, Best Quality Best Quality Best Quality Best Quality Best Quality Best Quality Best Quality. May